FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KIPRIANOU INVITES 'ARAFAT TO VISIT CYPRUS

JN240705 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO executive committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou in Damascus yesterday evening. The Cypriot president is currently visiting the Syrian Arab Republic. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by Palestine National Council Chairman brother Khalid al-Fahum and PLO official spokesman brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The meeting was attended on the Cypriot side by Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed Middle East developments and Palestinian-Cypriot relations.

President Kiprianou extended an invitation to brother Abu 'Ammar to visit Cyprus. Brother Abu 'Ammar accepted the invitation. The date will be determined later through diplomatic channels.

PLO ENVOY MEETS WITH IRANIAN CHARGE IN ABU DHABI

JN221909 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The PLO special envoy who arrived in Abu Dhabi has met with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi. Relations between the PLO and Iran and the general situation in the area were discussed at the meeting.

The PLO special envoy also met with the UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary and exchanged views on the forthcoming Arab summit conference and the situation in southern Lebanon.

PFLP'S HABASH CONDEMNS 'PLOTS' AGAINST SYRIA

JN231800 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1720 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Prague, 23 October--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has condemned the plots which the Camp David partners are hatching against Syria. He said that this plotting against Syria will intensify in view of its open and clear-cut stand against the Egyptian regime and the Camp David accords. Dr Habash also spoke about the necessity of activating the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and applying the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference.

This came in a statement which Dr Habash made here today at the Syrian Embassy in Prague during a meeting with the ambassadors of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states and Iraq at the invitation of 'Abd ar-Rahman Farzat, Syrian ambassador in Prague and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps.

It will be recalled that Dr Habash is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak national front.

BAHRAIN

DEFENSE, FOREIGN MINISTERS GRANT INTERVIEW TO LONDON PAPER

LD221451 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 19 Oct 79 pp 28, 29 LD

[Untitled interview granted to AL-HAWADITH by Bahraini Defense Minister Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah at the latter's office in Bahrain--date not given]

[Excerpt] We asked the defense minister: It appears that the area has been turned into a military arena.

[Answer] To put it correctly, the area has been turned into an earna for unified air training. Coordination and cooperation exists between us, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and this includes everything from air training to the exchange of missions and information.

[Question] The Iranian defense minister accused Iraq of harboring aggressive intentions against Iran and this prompted the Iranian Government to stage naval maneuvers. Is there a bilateral military agreement between you and Iraq?

[Answer] There is the joint Arab defense treaty which is still valid.

[Question] In the exclusive press statement carried by the GULF NEWS AGENCY did you say that there is also a bilateral military agreement between you and Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I said that the joint Arab defense treaty permits the conclusion of bilateral agreements and we will not hesitate to conclude such an agreement with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq or any other Arab country should it become necessary.

[Question] If the Soviet Union asks for naval facilities for some of its ships similar to the naval facilities given to U.S. ships, would you give it such facilities?

[Answer] This subject has not come up--first, because the Soviets have not made such a request, since there is no diplomatic representation between them and us, and second, because they have friends in the area who give them much more facilities than we give to U.S. ships.

[Question] What precludes the resolution of the problem of diplomatic representation between you and the Soviets, who have often supported the Arab stands?

Shaykh Hamad raised his hand and said: This is a political question and I am a military man. You can put the question to Shaykh Muhammad, the foreign minister.

The foreign minister answered the question by saying: The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviets is a matter that concerns all the Arab states in the Gulf. If this subject is to be resolved at some time in the future, a collective decision would have to be made.

[Question] Has a higher council for the Gulf states been formed to deal with that subject and other military, political, economic and security matters?

Shaykh Hamad replied: We are now in a phase of coordination, but recent events have prompted us to expedite the preparation of a joint picture of the nature of the coming phase. On the basis of this joint picture, which is being discussed, unified bodies and councils will be set up.

[Question] During the last month of Ramadan, it was said that Saudi foreign minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal brought you a note on the possibility of cooperation with Iraq during the present phase. What was your reply?

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak answered this question by saying: First of all, there was no note. The existing contacts between us and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are fraternal contacts. As for Iraq, it is actually playing a positive role and our relations with it could not be better; both of us are bound by security, commercial and cultural agreements. Following the Baghdad summit conference a new phase of unlimited cooperation began. Recent experience has renewed our belief that the Gulf area is one security area. Security is indivisible. Military coordination and organization should have priority now because of the disturbed circumstances the area is experiencing. However, the organization and strengthening of the economic foundations will reinforce the pillars of security. Security coordination could gain much from the economic, civilian and political administrations. What is required at present is that the gaps that may exist in the area be closed in order to fortify this vital area in the southeastern part of the Arab world.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER ON SOVIET-CUBAN PRESENCE, ARMS INDUSTRY

LD240809 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 22 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Khalid Muhammad Batarafi report on statement to AR-RIYAD by Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Jidda entitled: "The Kingdom Does Not Conspire Against Anybody; Those Who Make Such Allegations Are the Ones Who Conspire"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Does the Soviet-Cuban presence in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula constitute a danger to the Peninsula's security and stability?

[Answer] We have already affirmed our rejection of any foreign presence in the Arabian Peninsula, because such a presence threatens it security and stability. We always reaffirm our rejection of such a presence, be it Soviet, Cuban or other.

[Question] Anwar as-Sadat accuses the kingdom of conspiring with Libya against Sudan's security, particularly following the recent visit by His Majesty King Khalid to Libya and his meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi. He also accuses it of conspiring with Iraq with the aim of dominating the Gulf, particularly following the recent visit to Iraq by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal carrying a message from his majesty the king. What is your comment on such biased allegations?

[Answer] I am afraid that those who repeat such allegations are the ones conspiring against Arab solidarity and the security of the Arab nation. The Arab leaders and peoples are accustomed to hearing such rumors and allegations as well as to ignoring them and to avoiding futile altercations.

[Question] Can we, your highness, propose with confidence the idea of an Arab authority for military industries, in cooperation with the other Arab countries, as a substitute for the former authority?

[Answer] Why not? We are now liquidating the former Arab Military Industry Organization [AMIO] together with the companies that were cooperating with us. As soon as this is completed we will seek to cooperate and coordinate with our Arab brothers in studying and discussing the establishment of strong and sound foundations on which to build our military industries. We must not forget that we are in great need of such industries in the present conditions. We must not depend on supplies from others but rather on achieving self-sufficiency in Arab-manufactured arms so as to enhance our Arab strength and provide our armies with the most up-to-date and sophisticated weapons.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES GULF, INTERNAL SECURITY

LD231441 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT AL-USBU'IYAH 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Untitled interview granted by Saudi Minister of Interior Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to 'Abdallah al-Jafri and Ahmad al-Muhadis in Jidda--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Gulf security is one of the problems currently preoccupying Arab and world opinion, particularly following Western threats to occupy the oilfields. How do you visualize Gulf security in the light of the coordination taking place among all the brothers in the Gulf?

[Answer] Gulf security is the joint responsibility of all the area's countries and our view of it is based on the total realization of the area's importance. The existing and continuing coordination between the kingdom and all the brothers in the Gulf proves the extent of the importance attached to this matter and shows that the countries of the area are capable of protecting their security and independence.

[Question] Your tours of Nationalist China and Korea and the talks you held during your visit to France lend a new meaning to the security experiment in employing the latest technological methods devised by science. Does the adoption by the kingdom's security experiment of these (modern technological) methods give a new meaning to the Saudi experiment and, if so, what are its most distinctive features?

[Answer] My visits to France, Nationalist China and Korea were in response to invitations by the ministers of interior of the three friendly states. During the visits, members of the delegation and I got acquainted with the latest achievements in technological methods in the security field so as to see how can we benefit from this in the development programs now being implemented in the organs of the kingdom's Ministry of Interior.

With regard to the kingdom's security method, it is not right to call it an experiment because it is based on the provisions of the magnanimous Islamic laws, which are suitable for every time and place.

These laws deal with all the community's economic, social, cultural and other matters. This method has proved its effectiveness in providing security and stability in the kingdom, to the extent that the kingdom has become a pioneer in this field. What we hope to achieve is to benefit from auxiliary factors such as training and equipment by developing expertise, sending missions abroad or obtaining the necessary technical facilities.

[Question] Communist influence is now trying to consolidate its foothold in Africa, which is the back door to the Middle East. How far are the Arab and African countries prepared to confront this danger?

[Answer] I believe that some of the African and Arab countries have tried to have dealings with the originators of this subversive principle [communism] but when they realized its dangerous effects they sought to keep away from it. Every Arab and African state is aware of its responsibilities and knows how to thwart this danger. I am sure that adherence to the Islamic creed in both words and deeds is the best means of confronting and opposing this danger.

EGYPTIAN PAPER REPORTS EXPULSIONS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

LD231253 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 20 Oct 79 p 1 LD

["News agencies" report: "88,000 expelled from Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] Riyadh--Saudi Minister of Interior Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has announced that the Saudi authorities have expelled no less than 88,000 foreign nationals during the past 4 months. Well-informed sources have said that the majority of those expelled are Iraqis, Palestinians and Arabs from Khuzestan.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LIBYAN, PLO REPRESENTATIVES

JN232003 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1910 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 October--UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi met here this evening with Libyan Ambassador in the UAE 'Abd al-Qadir Ghawqah. Bilateral relations and the current situation were discussed at the meeting.

Earlier this evening, Mr as-Suwaydi met with PLO representative in the UAE Ribhi 'Awad, who conveyed a message to As-Suwaydi from Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. At the meeting a review was made of bilateral relations and several topics which will be raised at the Arab summit conference which is to be held in the Tunisian capital on 20 November.

Mr 'Awad briefed As-Suwaydi on the results of the visit a delegation of PLO Gulf representatives made to Iran last week and on the discussions which the delegation held with Iranian officials.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES DAYAN RESIGNATION WITH WEIZMAN

NC231308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman at noon today. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. After the 45-minute meeting, Weizman stated that his talks with President as-Sadat had been fruitful. He said that he will be leaving immediately for Israel to attend the Knesset session. He will meet this evening with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and will convey to him President as-Sadat's greetings. He will return to Cairo tomorrow. Asked about the resignation of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Weizman said: We discussed this subject today. When asked to comment on the Israeli Supreme Court's judgment regarding the evacuation of Israeli settlers from Elon More settlement, Weizman said: This is a very interesting ruling.

AT-TUHAMI COMMENTS ON DAYAN'S RESIGNATION

TA221359 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Oct 79 p 1, 15 TA

[By Tamar Golan in Paris]

[Text] "Dayan's action was justified and he has proved that he is a man of principles," Hassan at-Tuhami, the deputy prime minister of Egypt and the man with whom Dayan met secretly in Morocco before As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, told MA'ARIV over the telephone from Cairo.

At-Tuhami did not sound surprised when he heard from me, for the first time, about the resignation. He revealed that Dayan had told him about differences of opinion between him and Begin at the Haifa summit. "He said he had submitted his resignation to Begin several times, but the prime minister had refused to accept it."

At-Tuhami pointed out: "Dayan told me that it was essential to come to an agreement with the Palestinians, at least with the moderates among them, and he understood that otherwise no peace could be possible. However, his views did not gain understanding."

In reply to a question as to whether, in his opinion, Israel should have a new government, At-Tuhami said, "That is the Israelis' affair." However, "They are entitled to a government which will have wiser people in it."

In his view: "You must hurry up and understand that Jerusalem and the Palestinians are the root of the problem and do this before the Muslims and the Arabs wipe you off the face of the earth (yimhaqu otkhem me'al pney hashetah)."

KHALIL DISCUSSES AMIO FUNDS, ARAB RELATIONS

NC230950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Riyadh, 23 October--In an interview with the Arab newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil announced that Egypt will not refuse to return Arab deposits. Furthermore, Egypt will not ban the transfer of these deposits or restrict them. However, Egypt cannot settle these deposits in a single payment made within 1 year. Answering a question about the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO] allocations which are about to run out, and as to whether his visit to Britain is in any way related to funding AMIO projects, the Egyptian prime minister answered that there is absolutely no connection, adding that it is untrue that AMIO allocations are almost depleted.

About Egypt's policy toward restoration of Arab solidarity and the likelihood of putting out feelers on the moderate Arab states' relations with Egypt, Prime Minister Khalil said that such an initiative supposedly would be made by other states, despite the fact that President as-Sadat has stated that he is willing to go to any conference proposed by the [various] states to solve the Middle East issue. The prime minister added that Egypt was never the first to harm Arab solidarity, which absolutely refuses to condone interference in the domestic affairs of any state or the violation of its sovereignty. Furthermore, the Arab states themselves do not allow such interference. For instance, Kuwait allows no one to interfere in its affairs--and the same applies to Bahrain and Oman. Therefore, what about Egypt and all the weight it carries?

KHALIL ON ISRAEL'S 'STRANGE, UNACCEPTABLE' AUTONOMY CONCEPT

NC231800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Salzburg, 23 October--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed the need to narrow the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli views on the autonomy talks--the reason for which is, he explains, the Israeli side's interpretations, which contradict the Camp David agreements.

In an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, Dr Khalil describes Israel's distinction between the people and the land in the application of autonomy as strange, unacceptable and inconsistent with the Camp David agreements. He affirms Egypt's insistence on implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories. He also says that in accordance with the Geneva conventions, Israel has no right to build settlements or exploit the riches and resources of these areas, affirming that the building of settlements and the seizure of lands are illegal, obstruct the peace process and complicate the autonomy issue.

In the interview, Prime Minister Dr Khalil notes that it will be possible to judge both sides' intentions in May, the date set by the Camp David agreements for laying down the bases of autonomy, and then alternatives can be considered. The prime minister says the important thing is to put the Palestinians on the course that will lead to the election of an autonomous authority, which will replace the Israeli military and civilian government and take over its powers and duties after it has been removed from the West Bank and Gaza--not only administrative duties, but also legislative and judicial duties. The autonomous authority should have a political function, not merely an administrative one, and should not act merely as a municipal council. Dr Khalil also affirms that continuation of the Israeli military government to act as a supreme authority conflicts with the Camp David agreements.

Commenting on Israeli studies on the implementation of autonomy first in Gaza and then in the West Bank, Prime Minister Khalil says that the bases for establishment of autonomy cover both the West Bank and Gaza.

Dr Khalil affirms the need not to confuse security matters with the occupation of land, saying that there are several ways to guarantee security without occupying land. He also affirms that there will be no comprehensive peace unless the Palestinian problem is solved.

Answering a question on the PLO, Prime Minister Khalil refers to his past statements in which he calls on the PLO to stop its operations inside Israel and accept Israel's existence; in return, Israel would grant the right of self-determination to the Palestinians and stop its military operations against Lebanon. Dr Khalil says that the important thing now is the land and the right of self-determination. If this is achieved, the Palestinians will sit down with Israel to discuss the questions of land and autonomy.

Regarding the Arab stand toward the peace talks, Prime Minister Khalil says that the Arabs so far have submitted no solutions or alternatives. He explains that the Baghdad conference, which decided to boycott Egypt, took the Camp David agreements as an excuse to achieve limited political aims for some Arab states and not to solve the Palestinian issue, as President as-Sadat had explained. The Baghdad conference adopted this attitude before knowing the contents of the Camp David agreements, which presented a practical way for implementing the UN resolutions and which must be given a chance to succeed.

Dr Khalil adds that Egypt's stand is clear: We are right, and we have behaved correctly. We welcome any change in the Arab stand that may result in the Arab states' joining Egypt's efforts and reestablishing relations with it.

Dr Khalil expresses the belief that if tangible results were reached and the Palestinians felt that they had a serious chance with the autonomy, they and the confrontation states would join the peace talks in order to reach a comprehensive solution.

Dr Mustafa Khalil notes the importance of Europe's role in convincing Israel that peace is the main issue and goal; that autonomy and neighborliness are better than the present situation; and that living in peace, free from the shadow of war, is the most important thing to which it must direct its efforts.

Regarding his talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Dr Mustafa Khalil says that it has been agreed not to divulge their contents. The prime minister refuses to comment on Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's resignation, considering it a matter that concerns Israel.

Regarding Egypt's decision to extend military aid to Morocco, Dr Khalil says that this decision comes from a genuine belief in the need and importance of this aid against aggression and not to prompt Morocco to leave the anti-Egyptian Arab camp.

KHALIL ADDRESSES SALZBURG LUNCHEON, ADVOCATES NEW TALKS IMPETUS

NC231912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Salzburg, 23 October--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that his talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky have been very fruitful and important and will produce results in the near future. Addressing a luncheon given in his honor by Governor of Salzburg Land Hashlauer at the Fuschel palace today, Prime Minister Khalil said: I reveal no secret if I say that Chancellor Kreisky holds a special place in the heart of President as-Sadat and of the Egyptian people and that his advice and ideas are greatly appreciated by Egyptian political quarters and by President as-Sadat personally.

Prime Minister Khalil went on to say: After 6 months of negotiations with Israel in the presence of the U.S. side, we feel these negotiations need a new impetus so that tangible results may be achieved. We are determined to achieve comprehensive peace in the area. Dr Khalil said that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement was a step toward achieving comprehensive peace in the area and was not meant to be a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. I know this, he said, because I had the honor of participating in the first and second negotiations and of leading the Egyptian delegation in the current talks.

Dr Khalil noted that there was a gap between the viewpoints, adding: However, we believe that given good intentions, the Camp David accords will proceed along the course meant for them and that we will be able to bridge this gap.

He added: There is a problem: Palestinian participation in the talks. We know quite well the importance Chancellor Kreisky attaches to Palestinian participation in these talks and any future talks on their self-determination; hence, the importance of my talks with Chancellor Kreisky. Although I cannot say now what we have discussed during these talks, since I must first report to President as-Sadat, I can say that they have been fruitful and will produce results in the near future.

In his speech, Dr Khalil also dealt with the economic aspect of his visit to Austria. He noted the importance of this and said: Since Egypt signed the peace treaty with Israel--a historic act that would have been impossible without President as-Sadat's initiative and political farsightedness--some Arab states, without understanding our stand and refusing any attempt to establish peace in the area, have not only boycotted Egypt politically but also economically. He added: This explains the importance of the economic talks I have held here in which Austrian and other European firms have taken part. Dr Khalil said: We believe we will triumph in the battle for peace thanks to the states that support peace. We hope that those who have rejected the peace agreement will reconsider their position so that we may establish a comprehensive peace in the area.

Concluding his speech, Prime Minister Khalil thanked the Austrian side for the great hospitality and the rich program it had prepared for the Egyptian side.

AL-JUMHURIYAH CONFIRMS ARRIVAL OF PLO OFFICIAL IN CAIRO

NC240922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0903 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 October--AL-JUMHURIYAH reports today that 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hajlah, director general of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Cairo last night.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH PRESIDENT 23 OCT

JN231151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 October--His Majesty King Husayn arrived here this afternoon for a 2-day visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn was at the head of those who met the Jordanian monarch at Baghdad International Airport.

Talks Begin

JN231516 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 October--The official Iraqi-Jordanian tals began here today. The Iraqi side, led by Saddam Husayn, consisted of RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Staff Col Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting director of the presidential office; and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. The Jordanian side was led by King Husayn and consisted of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and Chief of Protocol Yanal Hikmat.

King Husayn arrived in Baghdad this afternoon on a 2-day official visit to Iraq at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn. The visit comes within the context of the fraternal relations between Iraq and Jordan and is aimed at exchanging views on the Arab nation's issues and coordinating between the two fraternal countries.

Further Report

JN232129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Mjesty King Husayn and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn headed the Jordanian and Iraqi sides at the 3-hour round of talks held at the presidential palace in Baghdad this evening. The two sides assessed the situation through which the Arab nation is passing. They reviewed all common issues and ways to consolidate joint Arab action and to prepare for the upcoming Arab summit conference in a manner to insure its success, enhance Arab steadfastness and preserve the collectiveness that crystallized during the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. The two sides discussed the strategy of the Arab move on the international level. They also discussed Jordanian-Iraqi relations and ways to develop joint cooperation between the two countries.

King Decorates President

JN231901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 October--His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan has decorated President Saddam Husayn with the highest Jordanian order, the Order of Husayn ibn 'Ali. The ceremony was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, several RCC members, the ministers and members of the delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn.

State Dinner

JN231902 Baghdad INA inArabic 1805 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 October--President Saddam Husayn hosted a dinner banquet this evening in honor of Iraq's distinguished guest, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan, and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, a number of RCC members, the ministers and high-ranking military and government officials.

King Leaves, Makes Statement

JN241021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1014 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has concluded his official visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home.

Speaking to INA before his departure, his majesty King Husayn said: Our talks with President Saddam Husayn have shown our firm desire to stand as one man and one heart in the interest of our nation's objectives and future. The King added: Arab cooperation, which is the source of our pride, continues in all fields. This is going to be the case at the coming Arab summit.

The Jordanian king was seen off at the airport by President Saddam Husayn, RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, the ministers and senior state officials.

OIL PRICES INCREASED BY 10 PERCENT AS OF 20 OCT

JN240821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--The Iraqi weekly ALIF BA' reports here today that the Iraqi Government has rectified its oil prices by an increase of 10 percent as of Saturday, 20 October. The magazine says that this rectified price falls within the maximum level set by OPEC.

It will be recalled that Iran, Kuwait and Venezuela have already increased their prices to different levels while Libya has set its price higher than the maximum set by OPEC, which is $22.50 per barrel.

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT 24 OCT

JN240852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0814 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Hanley arrived here this morning heading a delegation on a 4-day official visit to Iraq.

In a statement upon arrival, Manley said: We attach great hopes to our visit to Iraq. We hope the visit will result in further cooperation between the two countries, especially since they are both active members of the nonalined movement and strugglers against imperialism. Manley said that his talks with Iraqi officials will deal with ways to strengthen relations and mutual cooperation and to consolidate the ties of cooperation among the third world and nonalined countries in all fields.

KLIBI, HABIB ARRIVE IN BEIRUT, KLIBI MAKES STATEMENT

NC231827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and U.S. Envoy Philip Habib arrived in Beirut this evening while the French envoy, Gabriel Robin, was returning to Paris.

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and assistant Arab League Secretary General As'ad al-As'ad received Al-Klibi; Minister Butrus also received U.S. Envoy Philip Habib.

Replying to journalists' questions at the airport, Klibi said:

[Begin recording] It is known that the efforts that have been exerted to prepare for the Arab summit conference have succeeded; it is now possible for the Arab League to submit definite proposals to the member states on the summit's venue, date and agenda. My visit today is aimed at holding more consultations on the working paper that will be submitted to the conference on southern Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Secretary General: As you may have noticed, in actual fact there is an international move--a U.S. move and a French move. Is the international move a cover for the Arab move, or is it separate?

[Answer] It is neither a cover nor separate; it is a buttress for the Arab move.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, in your opinion, what is required from Lebanon regarding the conference?

[Answer] Lebanon should present a clear line. From my meetings with various Lebanese officials, headed by his excellency the president and including Prime Minister al-Huss, as well as my friend, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, I believe that they have a clear line and that the Lebanese Government should submit it. (end recording]

SNIPER FIRE REPORTED IN PORT, MARKET AREAS

NC231220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The port was paralyzed today because of sniper fire in the markets and at the main approaches to the port. Port employees and workers have not been able to get to work as usual.

Moreover, there is tension in the market areas because of sniper fire.

VOICE OF LEBANON: ROADS CUT OFF IN BAYT MIRI

NC232238 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In Bayt Miri, some roads were cut off today after intriguers had blown up a monument for martyrs that was scheduled to be unveiled shortly. In Bdadun, a local dispute resulted in the death of 'Isam Daw. A Lebanese army unit entered Humal area this afternoon.

MENA: CLASHES BETWEEN PHALANGISTS, LIBERALS IN BAYT MIRI

NC232240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 23 October--At least two people were killed and several others wounded in violent clashes today between militias of the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties, which are allies in the so-called Lebanese Front. The clashes took place in the Mount Lebanon town of Bayt Miri, about 15 km from Beirut.

Security sources see these clashes as a reaction to the assassination of a Phalangist militia commander yesterday in the town of Bdadun in Mount Lebanon when a mine blew up in his car. The Phalangist Party has accused its ally, the National Liberal Party, of carrying out this act.

A state of tension and alert is now prevailing in the areas where the two militias are present. It is feared that wider clashes may occur between both sides.

ARMED PALESTINIANS, BARRICADES, ROADBLOCKS APPEAR IN SOUTH

NC231616 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Reports from the south indicate that Palestinians armed with machineguns and accompanied by vehicles have appeared in the streets of old Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and Hasbayya; in the areas of (Makhatir Ar-Rayhan), Az-Zrariyah and 'Adlun; and in the outskirts of (Darb Istin).

Barricades have been erected in An-Nabatiyah, an armed Palestinian roadblock has been set up at the (Darb Istin-'Ayn Al-Hulwah) crossroad, and two roadblocks for the Arab Army of Lebanon have been set up at the Abu Al-Aswad-(Al-Qatin) crossroad.

Reports from the south add that shops are closed in An-Nabatiyah, Tyre, Hasbayya and Bint Jubyal.

VOICE OF HOPE: PALESTINIANS CLASH WITH FREE LEBANON

NC231119 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Saboteurs attacked a Free Lebanon position near Bayt Yahun after midnight last night. The saboteurs came from Bra'shit, which is within the operation area of the Irish units of UNIFIL. They attacked the position with RPG missiles and light arms. The Free Lebanon command announced that the saboteurs were turned back.

Major Haddad has lodged a strongly worded protest with the UNIFIL command.

The UNIFIL command said that their positions came under fire this morning without giving details on those responsible for the cease-fire violation.

MAJOR HADDAD GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BEIRUT AN-NAHAR

NC231205 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 22 Oct 79 p 6 NC

[Maj Sa'd Haddad interview with AN-NAHAR correspondent Mai Dahir in Dayr Mimas--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Have you really agreed to the Lebanese Army entering Marj 'Uyun?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Do you have any conditions?
[Answer] We have no conditions. The army can come and it has absolute power of action.

[Question] What do you mean?
[Answer] I mean the army has tasks which it must implement, that is, preventing infiltration by saboteurs. The army carried out these tasks before 1975 and they are its present task.

[Question] Are you still demanding that the army be stationed in An-Nabatiyah and Tyre before coming to you?
[Answer] At present this is not a condition for accepting the coming of the army. The past circumstances were different. Naturally, we demand that the army be stationed wherever there are saboteurs especially between the Litani River and the Az-Zahrani River, in Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and Hasbayya. However, this is no longer our condition for implementing the new agreement.

[Question] What is the reason for this change in your stand?
[Answer] There is no change. The army unit that is coming will prevent infiltration; that is, it will do what we are doing.

[Question] It has been said that the United States put pressure on Israel and Israel in turn put pressure on you to agree to the army's entry.
[Answer] This is true, but it is because we are convinced that the United States has pulled the carpet from under the Syrians in Lebanon and that it is acting for their withdrawal.

[Question] What will be your role after the army enters?
[Answer] We will remain in our positions and continue our tasks. We will cooperate with the army and do headquarters tasks.

[Question] What is the role of the new U.S. initiative in changing the various positions?
[Answer] I do not know that this has anything to do with the new U.S. initiative. What I want to say is that I have stopped campaigning against President Sarkis because I found out that he is helpless. He is cooperating with the Americans who will not abandon Lebanon. The Americans are interested in having Lebanon settle its problems. I have stopped campaigning against Sarkis, the prime minister and the army commander.

[Question] What about your offer to negotiate with the Syrians and Palestinians to reach a solution?
[Answer] I am still awaiting their answer. My door is open for negotiations with everyone and I have no obsession against anyone. I support anything that alleviates the people's pains.

[Question] Do you expect anything to impede the entry of the army into Maru 'Uyun?
[Answer] The Palestinians must answer this question, not I. If they have Lebanon's interests at heart we will find a solution to all our problems. I want to refer to the summit conference over which they are raising furor. What good is it to Lebanon if the Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians go to the summit in agreement as is now being said? If it is a matter of begging some money, that is another question. I also want to talk about the Khomeynis. Why is Khomeyni sending his sons and relatives to southern Lebanon? I have read that he wants to reconcile the Shi'ites and the Palestinians. Why this reconciliation? The Palestinians are uprooting the Shi'ites from their homes and settling in them. The Shi'ites must realize this full well. Khomeyni is showing them the road to their own ruination.

[Question] When is the army scheduled to arrive?
[Answer] In the next 2 weeks.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT 23 OCT

JN231948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Muhammad Ghunaym at 1345 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The discussion dealt with the situation in the Arab area, topics dealing with the Palestinian issue and the contacts pertaining to the coordination of the stand prior to the forthcoming Arab summit conference in order to insure its success.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU CONTINUES VISIT

Kiprianou Banquet Speech

JN240845 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 23 Oct 79 pp 1, 7 JN

[Text of speech by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou at a banquet in his honor hosted by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 22 October]

[Text] Mr President, honorable guests: My wife and I are greatly honored to be your guests on this official visit to Syria. Syria and Cyprus are geographically close. However, this geographic proximity is strengthened by the close ties of friendship that exist between our two peoples and countries. Syria and Cyprus were brought together through the ages by trade and cultural exchanges. They became the cradle of civilization in this area of the world. Friendship between the two countries has continued through the years and is continuing now because it is founded on solid bases of mutual understanding and common values which have helped make us closer. Both countries believe in freedom, justice and the implementation of human rights all over the world.

Relations between our two countries were greatly strengthened when Archbishop Makarios was the president of our republic. His death affected us deeply. As you have said, Mr President, Makarios was a symbol of freedom. We are determined to strengthen the friendship that existed between you and Makarios because there will always be a need to increase cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other spheres in the interest of our two countries.

Mr President, it is true that Cyprus has supported and will continue to support the just Arab cause until justice is achieved. Like you, we would like to see the Mediterranean become an area of peace and not an area of strugglers. We support all UN resolutions and we support the full implementation of the UN resolutions on the Middle East. We constantly call for Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. We support the full recognition of the Palestinian people's human rights. We support the Palestinian people's cause and the establishment of a Palestinian state. We believe that the Middle East problem will only be solved through a comprehensive agreement, not through partial ones, which complicate matters instead of solving them.

Our support for the Arab cause is not in exchange for Arab support for our cause but because we are guided by principles of justice and freedom, which govern both the Cyprus and Palestinian causes. We support these same principles in all parts of the world.

As you well know, Turkish forces have been occupying 40 percent of Cyprus territory for 5 years. Despite our efforts and UN resolutions, there has been no progress toward a just and peaceful solution. We have repeatedly tried to achieve some progress through negotiations. This has been impossible because no change in Ankara's policy has taken pleace.

Ankara continues to follow the same policy of partitioning, fragmentation and expansion. I would like to stress here that while we seek a peaceful solution, we shall not accept anything similar to fragmentation or that will lead to the partitioning of Cyprus. We shall not accept nor shall we recognize the status quo that results from occupation or contribute to having it recognized or legitimized. We are confident that the international community will exercise the necessary pressure on Ankara. We have achieved much on the international level and have strengthened our position during the nonalined summit in Havana where we obtained much support, thanks to your efforts, Mr President. From there, we have returned to the United Nations, hoping to obtain something more concrete. We shall continue with our efforts until freedom and justice are achieved and our country and people are reunited. Only when this has been achieved can we guarantee peace and happiness for all Cypriot Turks and Greeks. We do not know how long this will take.

The element of time is itself an important factor. Some countries are impatient, but not as much as we, to reach a solution to the Cyprus issue. However, we stress more the core of the issue than the time element, because we do not want an unsuitable solution just for the sake of reaching a solution. An unsuitable solution will lead to a new crisis in this part of the world. We are aware of our responsibilities to the Cypriot people and the international community. What we want is for the international community as a whole, not just those countries with special relations, to put pressure on Ankara and have it change its position on Cyprus. Turkey must change its position.

I would like to express the appreciation of the people and Government of Cyprus to President al-Asad for the constant support for the Cyprus cause. Syria is not only a friendly country and a neighbor; it is not only a very good friend but an example to the world of the commitment to the principles in which mankind believes and of how to remain loyal to the UN Charter and resolutions. Syria surely is loyal to the principles of peace and justice.

Mr President, I wish you all success in your difficult task. No matter what, rest assured that Cyprus will always stand at your side. Thank you.

Talks With Al-Asad

JN231341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The official talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou began at the presidency at 1030 this morning. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Deputy Prime Minster and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi; Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr George Huraniyah; presidential political adviser Dr Adib ad-Dawudi; Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur; and Syrian Charges d'Affaires in Nicosia Anwar Shaykhuni. The talks were attended on the Cypriot side by Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis; Foreign Ministry Secretary General Yeoryios Pelayias; and director of the presidential office Vovidhis.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Spiros Kiprianou discussed the situation in the Middle East and Cyprus. They also reviewed current developments in the situation in the region. The two presidents discussed bilateral relations. The two presidents agreed that President Kiprianou's visit will help strengthen bilateral cooperation, which reflects the established ties of friendship between Syria and Cyprus.

President Kiprianou extended an invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad to visit Cyprus. The president gladly accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

JN231857 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Moscow, 23 October--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, has met in the Syrian Embassy in Moscow with Syrian and other Arab students studying in Moscow and Syrian nationals residing there. The meeting was attended by Syrian Ambassador in Moscow Jabri al-Kafri and the embassy staff.

General Talas spoke about political developments in the Arab area and about As-Sadat's treason against the Arab nation and his signing of the treasonous Camp David documents. Gen Talas also spoke about Syria's role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad tin confronting the conspiracy and the As-Sadat-Zionist alliance.

General Talas said that Syria supports President Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of the march, in cohesive and concerted ranks against the domestic conspiracies which the United States and its agents in the area are concocting.

Concluding his speech, General Talas praised the strong and friendly ties which link Syria and the friendly Soviet Union and the Soviet Union's stand on the Arab issue in support of the Arab nation against the Camp David conspiracy.

AS-SA'IQAH CONDEMNS PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI CONTACTS

JN221355 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 October--The Popular Liberation War Vanguards, As-Sa'iqah, has condemned the suspicious contacts and meetings that are taking place at the periphery of the international Palestinian political effort. An official As-Sa'iqah source has stated that such contacts are bound to shake our hero fighters' confidence in their leading revolution and are intended to harm the desired national unity.

The source asserted that the As-Sa'iqah General Command condemns such a course, its logic and these meetings and announces that it will continue the struggle, alongside all of the Palestinian revolution factions, to achieve the Palestinian people's objectives and [words indistinct]. The source pointed out that the Palestinian revolution's struggle--strongly supported by the popular masses and the national front in the occupied territories--against the Camp David plot and the imperialist-Israeli-As-Sadat course, is capable of wrecking the treasonous and capitulatory course, thwarting the plots that are being hatched in the Lebanese arena and wiping out all agents everywhere.

In his statement, which was issued today, the source called on the PLO to carry out an immediate investigation of those who conducted meetings with Zionist officials and leaders.

ALGERIA

ALGIERS RADIO CONDEMNS U.S. DECISION TO SELL ARMS TO MOROCCO

LD231404 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] It has finally become evident to the entire world that the U.S. administration is determined to support the Rabat regime in its expansionist criminal war against the Saharan people. Since last night, the news agencies have been reporting that according to official U.S. sources, the U.S. President decided over the weekend to increase his administration's supply of arms and military hardware to the Rabat regime. The decision was conveyed to the Moroccan Government on Sunday.

According to informed U.S. sources, the new U.S. military aid to the Hassan II regime consists of fighter aircraft and huge supply planes in addition to other types of military hardware, including armored cars and personnel carriers.

Thus, the U.S. President's announcement of his administration's support for the Hassan II regime in its aggressive war is flagrant interference in the affairs of northwest Africa. It is also a flagrant violation of all international charters, primarily the UN and OAU Charters. Furthermore, this U.S. decision constitutes a threat to peace and security in the area because it will inevitably encourage the Hassan II regime to persist in its stubborn attitude which conflicts with one of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter; namely, the peoples' right to freedom and self-determination.

Strangely enough, at the time the U.S. administration announced its decision to provide military aid to the Rabat regime, it also expressed its desire to see an end to the conflict in the Western Sahara through negotiations. A senior U.S. State Department official has stated that President Carter's decision is intended to bring about negotiations for settlement of the conflict. The same U.S. official admitted that the U.S. aim is to bolster Hassan II and place him in a strong position in the negotiations for settlement of the Saharan problem.

But in his statement the U.S. official ignored the Saharan people's right to self-determination and the fact that the Saharans are the only other party besides Morocco that should participate in any negotiations for their just cause.

Whatever the reason for this disregard, the fact remains that the Saharan people, represented by the POLISARIO, its struggle vanguard, are the principal party with whom the Rabat regime must negotiate and that there is no third party since the Mauritanian Government decided to withdraw as a party to the Saharan conflict under the peace agreement concluded with the POLISARIO on 5 August in Algiers.

As far as Algeria is concerned, although the Saharan problem does not constitute a bilateral conflict with Morocco, it will never deviate from its stand of complete solidarity with the Saharan people for the sake of the triumph of their just cause. While adhering to this clear position toward the Saharan people, Algeria profoundly realizes that its commitment is primarily to one of the sacred principles contained in the UN Charter and consecrated by the OAU Charter; namely, the people's right to self-determination and to the elimination of efforts to withdraw this right in any form.

The U.S. decision to provide military support to the Rabat regime has aroused wide denunciations even within the United States itself. Stephen Solarz, a prominent member of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, has stated that President Carter's decision is inconsistent with U.S. interests and principles.

This decision, he added, will encourage the Hassan II regime to become more rigid in its stand and will only prolong the war instead of shortening it. He added that the U.S. decision does not bolster the Rabat regime but will increase its [word indistinct].

The Algerian national press today devotes editorials to commenting on the U.S. decision to provide the royalist invaders with destructive weapons to annihilate the Saharan people.

Under the headline, "Justice Will Triumph," ASH-SHA'B publishes an article in which it points out that the U.S. decision to provide Morocco with arms and military hardware, including aircraft and electronic equipment, is no surprise to us, since we are fully aware of Rabat's links with the Zionist circles which have great influence on U.S. foreign policy.

In fact, the newspaper states, Washington's decision is nothing more than a delayed announcement of a decision that was implemented weeks ago, when it ordered the As-Sadat regime to transfer part of the military hardware it has received from the United States to the Moroccan Royalist Army to enable it to withstand the growing attacks by the Saharan revolutionaries.

Because of its failure to expand the Camp David plan to include other parties in the Arab East, the newspaper adds the U.S. administration has chosen to disregard the Saharan people, turn its back on international legitimacy and abandon its alleged neutrality in order to support the policy of aggression and expansion by force.

The newspaper asks: Why did Washington decide to increase its military aid to Morocco? What quarter is financing this new deal? It is likely that the price for the deal is Rabat's agreement to grant the United States four military bases on its territory, in addition to a promise to retract its support of the resolutions of the Baghdad conference on the complete boycott of the Egyptian regime and the foiling of the Camp David agreements.

In conclusion, the newspaper writes that the Moroccan Army does not need new arms to achieve victory. The Americans have committed a gross mistake. The army needs faith and belief in the justice of the cause for which they are fighting. The army lacks this element, while the Saharan fighters possess it.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 23 OCT

LD232108 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Saudi foreign affairs minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, has arrived in Algiers. He was met by member of the Political Bureau and Foreign Affairs Minister Mohamed Benyahia. He said on arrival that his visit is within the framework of concerted action by fraternal countries during the current stage facing the Arab nation.

KNESSET SUPPORTS BEGIN, REJECTS NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS

TA232008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 23 Oct 79 TA

[Text] This evening, the government received the Knesset's support: 59 members of the Coalition rejected five no-confidence motions submitted by the opposition factions, while 47 opposition members supported the no-confidence motions. All the members of the Coalition present in the Knesset supported the government. MK Hilel Seidel demonstratively absented himself during the vote.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli points out that for the first time today MK Flatto-Sharon voted against the government.

Following the vote, Mr Begin reported to the Knesset on Moshe Dayan's resignation. The prime minister will act as the foreign minister until a new minister is appointed.

MORNING PRESS ON KNESSET'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

TA240800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] HATZOFEW writes that it can be said that by its vote last night the Knesset gave the government an additional respite, since it is very well known that no other options for ruling the country are available. In order to give this respite, internal problems within the Likud have been temporarily covered up. In order to confront the opposition speakers, whose remarks did not raise any confidence and who time and again expose themselves as experts in voicing negative attitudes and as people ignorant of the positive aspects, the government must reorganize itself to draw an economic plan and courageously implement it--and the sooner this is done the better.

'AL HAMISHAMR writes that the government can console itself by yesterday's achievement in the Knesset: an edge of a few votes. However, this would be an unfounded consolation since the government has already become a corpse--as Moshe Dayan described it--and all its attempts to reorganize itself are merely a delusion which presently cannot convince even those who voted for the Likud in the past. Had the current Cabinet ministers been prepared to show a minimum degree of responsibility toward the thing they were put in charge of--that is to say, the future of this state--they would not have expected a formal majority in the Knesset to place its confidence in them, but rather would have willingly sought the people's confidence.

The Jerusalem POST says that a group of rightwing people has appointed itself as the national savior on the issue of settlements; although it only represents a minority. However, this is a minority that has a claim on some of Mr Begin's most abiding sentiments. If there is any doubt as to what the majority's will really is, let the people be asked.

HA'ARETZ writes that Mr Begin had better not wait for the 30 days set by the high court of justice on the issue of Elon More to expire. The evacuation will not be easier if the prime minister now wastes his time on discussions with Gush Eminim on the terms for the evacuation of Elon More, in exchange for some other location, or on establishing additional settlements on state-owned lands in Samaria. Begin had better not do so, because it should be clear to him that there is no other choice but to dismantle the settlement: in other words, to evacuate it. A government must rule. The objection of Mr Sharon and his political colleagues cannot be overcome by reconciliatory attempts, but only if the government shows firm willingness and does not abandon its authority.

DAYAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON LEAVING CABINET

TA231123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0930 GMT 23 Oct 79 TA

[News conference with former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Bet Agron, Jerusalem--live]

[Text] [Naftali lavi] Gentlemen, the press: the outgoing foreign minister will give an announcement in Hebrew and will reply toquestions in Hebrew and English. [Repeats sentence in English]

[Dayan] Thank you very much for having come here. I want to explain--and this is the only thing I will do now both in Hebrew and in English--the meaning of what Naftali said. I want to say something at the opening and afterward answer questions, but I do not want to say my opening words twice, once in Hebrew and once in English. Therefore, if there are questions asked in English, I will reply in English. But, in the opening words, anyone who wants to know what I said will have to take the trouble to find a colleague, if he does not understand--one of the colleagues who recorded my words in Hebrew--to translate them. [Repeats this in English, then returns to Hebrew]

First of all, I want to speak about the reasons for my leaving. I said publicly several times and I have no need to return to that unless someone asks a specific question, then I will return to that subject, but I have said this and explained that the issue is substantive in that I did not see myself as someone who is capable or able to give loyal expression to the conception concerning autonomy and the future of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, because of most of the members of the Coalition, that is, of the Likud and the NRP parties. So, when the prime minister proposed to me--once or twice or three times--that I should be the head of that committee, I refused. I had the feeling--and I assume that it was correct--that he understood the matter, that this was the situation, that the negotiations with Egypt were not the same as those over the autonomy issue. Afterward there were also other different things, technical and so on. This is the basic thing that led to the fact that, naturally, the Foreign Ministry did not deal with it, so the Foreign Ministry only had to deal with the remaining matters, and I did not want to do this. But if there are any other questions on this issue, I will answer them willingly. I simply do not want to repeat what I have said, and it seems to me that this is obvious.

What I do want to say is, mainly, how I see matters. But before that there are a few misunderstandings which...I hope that now that I am no longer a minister I will be released from dealing with these marginal matters, but for the moment I am not released from them. I have never thought or said that Burg is not conducting the autonomy committee well. I never thought or said that the committee itself was not conducting matters correctly. These were not the differences of opinion: Not over my letter of 2 October to the prime minister which was published and not over the existing dates, nor over the committee's sessions. This is not the problem and I do not have, nor have I had, any complaint about the way Burg is leading the committee or about the way the entire committee is conducting the negotiations. Furthermore, he asked me about his trip to London. I told him this was very desirable and I think so. This was published in some paper, I think it was YEDI'OT AHARONOT, as though one of my confidants said that this was a catastrophe. I do not know this person. Maybe it is someone who sits on the editorial board of that paper. I said that this was welcome, because I am against conducting negotiations in broad forums. It is preferable for Khalil and the man responsible for conducting the autonomy negotiations, Burg, and Strauss to sit, rather than for six Israeli Cabinet ministers to sit. I had reservations about this and, as opposed to this, on the matter of London, I said I saw this as a more correct way.

I have really neither the desire nor the strength to deal with all this, but nevertheless I want to say: I have never said, nor do I think, that Moda'i fouled up the oil talks. I had comments about the negotiations, just as other colleagues had. I said this in the Cabinet session, but I do not think that the problem is the way Moda'i conducted the negotiations. The problem is a grave one.

I have also seen a quotation in the press concerning Jerusalem. It is true, to my regret, the things that were said at a Cabinet session and afterward leaked. It is true; they were said. What I did say to Burg, on the matter of Jerusalem...He criticized the fact that I had spoken publicly, over the television, about a unilateral fulfillment of the autonomy agreement, on Friday evening. I said that we were all political people, who appear in interviews every now and then and express views and it is only natural...As an example I said: Dr Burg, you appeared before the Council of Europe when it was here. I said that your view was that each faith ought to have administrative responsibility for its sacred places. This means that the Muslim faith should be responsible for its holy places, which they identify with our Temple Mount.

So the question is not a simple one. Nevertheless, that was your view and you said it, and I disagreed. This I want to stress here--anyone who studies the Cabinet minutes will find it--I said: I agree to this, that each faith, that is, that the Muslims will be responsible for the whole courtyard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, not for the Western Wall, in spite of the fact that this is the Temple Mount. But it is clear that there may also be different opinions on this matter. Furthermore, I am very much in favor of us conducting negotiations concerning the sacred places with both the Christians and the Muslims--not in the framework of autonomy and not in that of the sovereignty, but in the framework of the package of the problems facing us--and also show initiative on various issues. I will move on to the other issues afterward. Also on this issue--not in the framework of the autonomy and not to speak about partitioning Jersualem--this has no connection with sovereignty. So there is the Tomb of Jesus and there is the Al-Aqsa Mosque, just as there is the Makhpelah Cave and Jersualem. Its uniqueness is, nevertheless, not in the fact that it has so many hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, but in the fact that it includes the places sacred to the three faiths.

It appears to me that Israel's position on this matter--when I take the definitions of Prime Minister Begin and those of Burg--is such that we can rely on it, on its basis we can conduct negotiations. If it is said that as far as Saudi Arabia is concerned the whole matter is only interesting from the aspect of the sacred places in Jerusalem, let us speak with them on this basis. As though we had any contact with the Saudis, but let us say that we are prepared for negotiations on this basis, which I mentioned earlier, that each faith is responsible for the administration of its sacred places; not a partition of sovereignty, or anything else. About the Christian sacred places, the Christians...There is no need to internationalize Jersualem for this. It does not belong to the plane of the daily life of the municipality--of roads and electricity and so on--but to the sacred places.

Well, I am saying that according to the paper, it came out as though I had criticized Burg on this matter. This is not true. When he complained, I expressed my views on television. I said: Each one of us does this, and I brought up this example of his remarks, but I added that from my viewpoint, and I want to emphasize this, I accept this, this definition, that the Muslims will be responsible for the administration of their sacred places. In brief, these were packages of marginal matters. I do not think the problem with the autonomy negotiations is one of being conducted badly. I do not think they are being conducted badly or that the committee..nor do I think that the differences of opinion I have had on this matter are such that there was any point in bringing them to the committee for debate. This was not the question, and the members of the autonomy committee are quite right when they say that Dayan never came to us with other proposals.

I did not go to them because I did not think that was the forum authorized for this. I presented my reservations in my letter of 2 October and they were written to the prime minister. These are things which were discussed in the suitable forum. There I stated the things I had reservations about. I want to look at my letter of 2 October in order to say what I cannot say. Well, if there are questions, I will try to the best of my ability to reply to them without damaging the secrecy of the Cabinet's debates.

I do not want to say this, that when I said in the letter that was published by the Cabinet secretary--my letter to the prime minister of 2 October--that I voted, to my regret, against several of the decisions on principle, I did not go into detail. I want to say that at the conclusion of that session in which principles were determined for conducting the autonomy negotiations, there are several decisions in principle. They appear in the letter in quotation marks--explanations of the Israeli positions and, in this context, principles proposed for the autonomy arrangements. Well, it would have been very convenient for me--if I had thought that it was right--to come here and read those principles or--and here I am quoting--explanations of the Israeli positions included in the principles proposed for the autonomy arrangements. But I will not do this. I think this must not be done because that was a closed session. The words were not published. So, when I have to decide whether I can assume the chairmanship of the committee conducting the autonomy negotiations, these principles should guide me. Let us assume that I have reservations about some of them; then I cannot take this upon myself, but this is a long way from saying it in public. I will not do so. This is one example of things which, in my opinion, have restrictions on what anyone, a minister, or one who was a government minister, even when he wants to explain his positions, can do in public.

Well, my approach--which I want to say in my opening remarks and I hope they will not be misunderstood--is based on the question: What should be done. Well, if I do not agree with a particular point, but I say that I believe that it is possible to reach an agreement, an arrangement with the Arabs of the territories, what do I think should or can be the guidelines for this? Well, in my view, first of all we must, in the days ahead, we should be bound to the Camp David accords. There is no need to deviate from them. It may be that an agreement or understanding which will be achieved during the autonomy negotiations will be more detailed or different in various matters. Even now, I regard the Camp David accords as a framework that should not be breached. There is no objective need to deviate from them. It is sufficiently suitable... in my opinion, it is possible to reach an agreement with the Arabs of the territories as well and to guarantee our basic interests. They are the security interests, the settlement issue, a guarantee that we will not have the status of aliens--as though we were foreigners in the territories, in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip--and not touching upon the question of sovereignty at present but, in accordance with the Camp David agreement, to say: 5 years after the establishment of the autonomy there will be peace negotiations, and then borders will be discussed, and then sovereignty will be discussed, and this will be done with Jordan, not with a Palestinian state and not with the autonomy and not with any other body.

The United States and Egypt have signed this. Well, now comes the time when the first difficult question arises: the autonomy agreement must be fulfilled by the Arabs, the Palestinian Arabs, and the fact that the United States and Egypt and Israel have signed this does not yet bind the Palestinian Arabs and the difficulty exists. However, I do not advise any one of us to scorn these three signatures when they appear together. After all, when there is a signature by the president of Egypt in addition to a peace agreement with Egypt and a signature by the President of the United States and a signature by the Prime Minister of Israel, so from the aspect of the formal framework, Israel is committed to it. In my view, this is no less than, let us say, Security Council Resolution 242. Go and ask Eban how many resolutions the Security Council makes which are not fulfilled.

So there is Resolution 242, but its strength lies in the fact that the parties agree to it. So I very much admire the Camp David agreement, and I think we should not deviate from it. It gives us, in my opinion, the following things: an interim period--and we must now deal with an interim period--and the guaranteeing of our basic issues from the military aspect. From the security aspect, there is no restriction. On the contrary, it is stated that the IDF will be along the Jordan. The matter of settlement is not mentioned in it at all. What it does say is that the peace agreement will be made with Jordan, and we will hear about it from it. That is, there is no other state, Palestinian or other, which is a candidate for this.

I want to say, with regard to the settlements--this has also appeared in that letter I wrote on 2 October--I am in favor of our settling according to a plan, and we are entitled to settle in all the territotires of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The claim by the Alinement concerning areas densely populated is, in my opinion, indirectly connected with this issue only via the Allon plan. That is, I see nothing wrong in establishing Jewish settlements in centers of dense Arab population. Nor did the Alinement see anything wrong in this. As an example, in the Gaza Strip, in the Qatif settlements, one cannot say that the Gaza Strip is not a dense Arab settlement. There can be no more dense than that. It is much more dense than the region of Elon More or something else. The logic in the Alinement position on this matter lies in the fact that if we build on a partition program--the Allon plan, any sort of partition plan--and say we do not want, neither we nor the Arabs, to add the parts densely populated by Arabs to Israeli sovereignty, and we do not want to establish settlements in places which will not remain in our possession. So we must establish settlements only in places which will afterward be a part of Eretz Yisra'el, and they do not include the densely populated places. But anyone who does not think that the solution to coexistence with the Arabs is partition--and I do not think so--does not see anything wrong in the establishment of Jewish settlements, even close to a dense Arab population. As I said, in a test of reality, even the Alinement set up settlements in the Gaza Strip. So we should separate what they said in their position. It seems to me that I have explained this correctly.

However, I want to make another two points concerning the settlements. In my view, we should be interested in establishing them on adjacent blocs, to the extent possible, in the Gaza Strip. There is the Qatif Strip where there are two or three settlements today. So why not permit four or seven settlements? Seven settlements in that place would be preferable--Jewish ones, Israeli--so that they would be one bloc. If there were an IDF military camp nearby then all the better. I am speaking about within the strip.

What is the only reservation I have concerning the settlements? Not to take, not to seize private land, whether this private land is barren or not. So one Arab has a barren hill; that does not give the right, in my view, to us to say, since this land is barren, even if it is under private ownership, we can take it and give it to our settlements. This is the point that I voted against, because of it I voted against the establishment of Elon More. This is the only matter on this issue. The matter of private land. Maybe I should also say--and I am sure that there is nobody in the Cabinet who thinks differently from the way I do on this matter, but it is good to emphasize this--when I say that we should not take private land for the purpose of establishing our settlements--I have already said this in public and I want to say it again--there is a lot of land which belongs to the state and, in my view, there will be no quantitative limit, if they are not intransigent about specific places, on establishing settlements on state lands, from the aspect of the quantity of land belonging to the government which is at our disposal.

I want to add to this that, just as we should also not create a situation in which we take away the Arabs' water sources for Jewish use if, by so doing, we are taking away water they actually use. And I emphasize, I know there is nobody in the Cabinet who thinks this should be done; that is, to negate, to take water away from the Arabs and transfer it to Jews. The issue of water in Israel is no less important than that of land, since land without water sometimes cannot be cultivated, especially in the Jordan rift valley. Thus, we formulated the plan to bring water from the Sea of Galilee. But since I said private land, I wanted to add, to better explain, that we will not create a situation in which we drill, nor the other way round, in which the Arabs drill, so that one fine day each neighbor will find the other's well dry.

The second point I wanted to make is in regard to autonomy. I think that it is necessary to end the government, the military government, not what is called the source of authority. On the contrary, on the matter of the source of authority my position is perhaps one of the most extreme in the government: What is called the source of authority must remain in Israel's hands. I will explain in simple language what source of authority means. I am in favor--in accordance with the autonomy agreement, if the agreement materializes; and if it does not, we should do this unilaterally--of our removing to the extent possible the military, urban, Israeli command headquarters from the towns, from Gaza or Nabulus, of our being satisfied with military units which are in the field nearby, and of our maintaining routine contact with the municipalities or the inhabitants on various issues via the Israeli Government ministries. For example, on the agriculture issue, contact should be via the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture; on the health issue, via the Ministry of Health. We should do this because it is impossible to maintain this colony without a government. And I am speaking, for the moment, about a situation in which autonomy has not been established.

Well, autonomy has not been established, and let us assume that this path is taken--wholly or partly--and we remove the command headquarters and tell the Arabs: Administer the town without the military government command headquarters. So, now I want to explain the matter of the source of authority. If it turns out that they behave like human beings, if there really is a local police force--and it is subordinate to the general ministry of police--and if there is a need for Jewish policemen, there is nothing wrong with any of this. There are 100,000 Arabs working in Israel. There are Jewish policemen or officers there. I do not regard this as a barrier in regulating the common lifestyle. Well, if it turns out that Gaza lives in peace with Israel and Nabulus lives in peace with Israel, all well and good. But if the PLO or any other terror organization takes over control there and it turns out that because we left there or took the military force out of the town we led to the town serving as a base for terrorist actions against Israel, we will have to go back and even return with a larger force, with a military force, or with a military government. And this must be told to them in advance. I want to tell you, in those contacts--both in Israel and in the argument in Strasbourg--it was, I think, easier for me to explain this point than any other because what are we saying? We do not want to rule Arabs through a military government. Have your own policemen and so on and so forth. But do not think that we will let ourselves be destroyed, that we are taking this step, not for the purpose of peaceful coexistence, but so as to let ourselves be destroyed. Do not think that we will allow something similar to what is now happening in Lebanon. Well, if this is what is being considered, be advised that we are maintaining for ourselves, in advance, the right to turn back the wheel if, instead of an arrangement for peaceful life, there is a base for terror. This is not what we had in mind and thus we need to keep our status. The authority we have when we sign the autonomy agreement should be such as to permit us the right to return.

That is the point. So we have to say to both the Americans and the Egyptians: This is not going to go along a path of no return, to a point of no return, [previous four words in English] and we are not playing games here. If this is what happens, we will return. Thus, we want to say in advance that we are taking this step of establishing and electing a local administrative leadership, instead of the military government, in order to live a life of peace. But if they take advantage of this to do something bad, we must have the authority to return.

Now I want to say one thing with regard to the PLO. I do not share the opinion that the PLO exerts such great influence and authority in deciding this point; that is, that the Arabs of the territories will not join the talks or will not agree to an arrangement of the sort I am talking about; that this autonomy will be arranged unilaterally. I am not going into detail. If you want more detail, ask for it during the question-and-answer period. I will answer, but it seems to me that matters are clear.

However, the prevailing view is that the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza cannot take part in the talks or accept such a program because the PLO does not agree, or without the PLO representing them and so on. Well, I do not know whether you all remember the period after the Six Day War when the PLO came out firmly against Arabs from the territories working in Israel. They simply sent terrorists to fire at the cars and trucks that brought the workers. But when the Arabs themselves wanted this...in the end they knew who was firing at them from the ditch at the side of the road. The reference here is not to the PLO in Lebanon. The reference here is to someone who waits between Nabulus or Gaza and Tel Aviv. So, when the Arabs of Gaza or the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria wanted to work in Israel, then even when the PLO took an extreme opposite position on this matter to the point of using terror, with our aid they found a way to overcome this. In my opinion, the same thing applies to the autonomy program. The key is in the hands of the local Arabs. Whether or not the PLO gives them permission, we must first of all come to an understanding with them about what they want. If they do not want this, we will not be able to impose it on them. . . . in my view, from Israel's viewpoint, if they do not want this, then the administrative autonomy will not be established. There will not be elections; there will not be any of these authorities given to a representative body. To the extent possible, this should not prevent us from following a policy which does not interfere with their affairs and which safeguards our security and settlement interests, but lets them run their lives as far as possible as they want to run them--and this includes the removal of the military government from within the towns.

In fact, these are the main things I wanted to say in the opening remarks and, as I feared, they took longer than a few minutes. Nevertheless, if something is still not clear on any issue, please, I am ready for questions.

[Naftali Lavi] The people listed to ask questions first are: Shim'on Schiffer, Yosi 'Abadi, Dalya Shehori, Elimelekh Ram and Eric Silver. We will continue afterward.

[Schiffer] Sir, I would like to ask you a personal question. Cabinet ministers have claimed that you left the Cabinet in one of its critical periods. Some added that by doing so you were reacting unkindly to a kind gesture made by the prime minister who, after the Yom Kippur War, offered you the position of foreign minister in his government, thus helping you to improve, I would not say your image, but your public status. Would you be prepared to respond to these allegations?

[Dayan] First of all, this is one of those bland things I mentioned before and with which I hope I will not have to deal. However, if you are going to force me, I shall deal with them. First of all, I do not think the prime minister would have chosen a foreign minister in order to do someone a favor. He did not owe me anything. I am saying this not in relation to my qualities, but in relation to the prime minister's credibility. I would highly recommend to all that they not attribute this fault to Begin, as if he would appoint a foreign minister to do someone a favor. If he appointed me foreign minister, he surely did so because he thought I would bring Israel the most advantage, even if he personally would have a lot of difficulties because of this within his party, vis-a-vis bereaved parents, and so on. So, this is the first thing insofar as the offer is concerned. As for myself, in all modesty and humility I do not think I should in this respect be--in the cheap sense of the word--obliged. I responded to an offer I saw as being fair and substantive, made for the sake of the matter at hand. Any time he wanted to, with merely a slight hint, the prime minister could have implied this to me and I would have left the Cabinet. As for myself, during the period I served in the Cabinet, I did my best in accordance with my concepts, and this is not a case of charity: He did you a favor, and in a time of distress appointed you foreign minister; whereas you, when times are difficult, are leaving the Cabinet. To my regret, this is one of the subordinate things, and there are even sharper terms in Hebrew for this. In practice, the state of affairs between myself and the prime minister on this matter dated back, as you have seen and as was publicized in the letter of 2 October, from even before. Therefore, I was not surprised when I hinted to him the first time--saying that in the present situation I could not continue to serve in the Cabinet--that he did not object to my view on this matter. He said that in his opinion I could stay in the Cabinet, and that he proposed that I be the prime minister--sorry, the head of the delegation. However, regarding the main points I raised, I think he understood them and agreed with them.

At any rate, the reason why I left the Cabinet is not because the Cabinet is currently in distress and I jumped off the sinking boat. What kind of safe shores have I reached, if I may ask? Also, I do not think I could have made any other decision. Neither do I think the prime minister would have wanted such things as: Who will the foreign minister will be determined by; we did you a favor, now you do us a favor. This is cheap, not true and does not exist as far as Begin is concerned. And it is even not respectable to think that this is the way Cabinet ministers are appointed or leave the Cabinet.

[Naftali Lavi] Yosi 'Abadi, and then Elimelekh Ram.

['Abadi] Mr Foreign Minister, as early as June, in press interviews, you expressed bitter criticism about the Cabinet's functioning in general, and in the economic sphere in particular. To what extent did the Cabinet's functioning in areas beyond foreign policy affect your decision to resign?

[Dayan] They did not influence my decision. Apart from the reasons I mentioned before, nothing affected me. I have publicly stated, and I am repeating this: I hope this Cabinet will know how to amend what can be amended--not everything is in its hands. A lot, perhaps most things, depends on the public, depends on the Histadrut, depends on various elements and even world causes. I hope this Cabinet will complete its term and that it will seek and find ways to amend those faults in the economic sphere to the extent possible.

In this respect, when I first came across this issue as a result of other issues that were raised at the Cabinet session, I said things at the Cabinet session which were later leaked to the press. At that point I decided that it would be preferable for me to publicly address those things that came out of closed Cabinet session distorted and misquoted. However, to answer your question directly, there is no connection between my resignation and the economic situation or the other problems which the Cabinet is facing, except for this one issue which I have already mentioned: the foreign minister's place in conducting the autonomy negotiations.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Dayan, do you think your resignation yesterday and the Supreme Court's decision--I mean, your resignation Sunday and the Supreme Court's decision yesterday--will cause enough dissension in the Coalition Cabinet to cause it to fall and raise need for early elections?

[Dayan--in English] I am not an expert, really, about the when and why new elections will take place. I am not involved and I don't know the feeling. I don't even count the number of supporters within the Likud of the present government, and so on. So, I cannot say, I cannot say. I don't know what the situation is.

But I would have liked to see this government serving all through their term, to the end of their 4 and something years, to the end. The problems they are facing--either economic or political, like the one now between Gush Emunim and the government--are such problems that the government has to face, and I think that they will find a way to overcome them.

[Naftali Lavi] Elimelekh Ram, and later Andy Meisels in English.

[Elimelekh Ram] [Words indistinct due to superimposition of Hebrew translation of above remarks in English] to serve in Mr Begin's Cabinet, if indeed you are Labor [previous word in English]?

[Dayan] I do not think the differences between myself and Begin are due to my Laborism. First of all, I would like to eliminate the if. Mr Elimelekh Ram, I am Labor [previous word in English]. See my hands and my viewpoint. I would be happy to continue to be a member of Nahalal in terms of the principles of the matter--self-employment ['avoda 'atzmit, referring to the kibbutz and moshav principle of employing only Jewish labor] and mutual help, and to the extent possible, in a country where equality is practiced, and the like.

However, even when I was a member of Labor governments, I said that on the political issues I am closer to Begin than to MAPAM, perhaps more to [word indistinct] than to Ya'ari [former MAPAM leader]. I have repeatedly said this, even in times when there was no danger to my position in Labor [previous word in English]. I said this when that was the state of affairs, and this was also the state of affairs on the eve of my joining Begin's Cabinet. I have been saying for a very long time that, on this issue of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, there will not be foreign rule over them and we have a right to settle everywhere. These are the main things, and they also stem from the security issue, namely: How to guarantee Israel's security. In that, I am closer to Begin than to Ya'ari's concept, and I have repeatedly said this throughout the years.

I would like to take this opportunity to say something substantial: In fact, in my opinion, it would not have mattered whether this plan or another had been accepted; if a certain area had been returned to Jordan or to the Palestinian Arabs or something, but the moment it is returned with the status of sovereignty--say we make an agreement with Jordan such as the Allon plan or any other plan--and we state: This certain area west of the Jordan River--according to the Allon plan, the Gaza Strip, too--is transferred to Jordan, not only is there no guarantee, but to the best of my assessment, Jordan will have turned it over to the Palestinians who, in this state, would be led by the PLO.

The PLO state would have been established and would exist even though we had made a peace agreement with Jordan. Jordan would not have prevented the Palestinians here from doing what they pleased in that area. However, this is the second scenario I have formulated in response to your question.

[Andy Meisels--in English] Mr Dayan, in your opening remarks in Hebrew you cataloged a large number of areas in which you agree with the policies of the government you have just left--the general idea of autonomy of not repartitioning the land of Israel. Now, in answer to a colleague's question you said that you feel closer in your political views to Menahem Begin than to some of your former colleagues in the Labor Party [as heard, presumably referring to the Alinement, of which MAPAM is a member]. What I am wondering is why did you leave the government: is there any basic disagreement? If so, we haven't really heard reasons other than technical that caused you to take this step now.

[Dayan--in English] Well, I thought that I explained that so many times that it would bore you. But if you insist, I'll repeat it again in a short way. The reason for my resignation has got nothing to do whatsoever with the question: being a Labor or not being a Labor. I haven't joined Begin's party. I am not a member of the Likud, I am not even a member of the Coalition. And the Labor Party did sit with Begin in the same government in a way of Coalition after 1967. So this is, I think, irrelevant to the entire question.

What I am trying to say is that, let's take this time: the Labor Party might decide to join the government or not to join the government. But if they join the government, they can stay, and they will stay Labor. But that does not prevent them or SHAY...I don't think that Me'ir 'Amit or David Golomb are not Labor because they were for a while in the government. What's the difference? I think this is irrelevant anyway, and I am a Labor. I am not a member of Labor because I left the party as soon as I joined the government because of the question of the mandate. But the reason that I am leaving the government is, on the face of it--there are two parts of it--is because if the foreign minister is not the man in charge of the negotiations for the autonomy, so that means that he is not dealing with the main subject of the foreign policy that Israel is now busy with. And therefore, the only things that he can deal with are of second rate. And therefore, I think that the prime minister should appoint a foreign minister that would be able to [passage indistinct due to superimposition of Hebrew translation of above passage] that they have not appointed me as the head of the delegation because they do know, and I do know my concepts about what should be the way of living together with the Arabs, which is not exactly what they have in mind about the future and the permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza--of Judaea and Samaria and Gaza. This is the reason, so I have no complaints about the fact because I know what the Likud position is about it. I know what the religious party's position is about it--about what should be the way of living together with the Arabs--and I know my view about it and they know my view about it. [passage indistinct]

[Eric Silver--in English] What is the difference in the concept: That was the whole point of the question. Where does your concept differ from that of the other members of the government? That's the one part which I don't think any of us really has gotten. There is a different concept, we understand, and that's what caused you to resign. What I would like to know is what is the difference?

[Dayan--in English] I said in my opening remarks that some of them have been published in my letter to the prime minister of October 2, but there are some points in quotation marks there that, in order to explain, let me again read it in Hebrew. You, Andy, understand Hebrew good enough. [passage indistinct] [In English] It's no secret, Mr Prime Minister, that I do not agree about the way of the negotiations, about the tactical way, and by that I meant that I don't think that a committee of six should handle negotiations. I said that two or at the maximum three, should deal with that--exactly as we have in the other party--and also about the substance for the principles according to which the negotiations about the autonomy are being conducted; and the same thing about some of the action, like Elon More, which I voted against.

Then I go into referring to some of them in quotation marks, and one of them is that we shouldn't take any private land, even if this is uncultivated land. But another one...I'll read it in Hebrew and you translate it into English.

[Dayan--in Hebrew] Clarifying the Israeli positions as included in the principles proposed for the autonomy arrangements. This is a certain thing, a certain chapter which appears in quotes, which I am not prepared to clarify.

[Dayan--in English] So I'll say it now in English: The government accepted some positions which were not published under the title of Israeli positions in principle. And because it was not published by the government, I don't want to do it here or anywhere else. But in some of them, or at least with one of them, I do not agree. I expressed my opinion. I voted against it when it was discussed in the Cabinet, so I cannot go and explain more than what is said in that letter, to bring more examples or to clarify or to elaborate about some points which are in the letter. They were not published by the government and I'll no do it here.

[Naftali Lavi] Eric Silver and Bill (Clayburg).

[Clayburg--in English] Mr Dayan, can you tell us what are your plans for the future? If I may explain the question! Do you intend to remain a member of Knesset? If so, do you intend today voting for the Coalition in the no-confidence motion? Do you intend, in future, voting with the Coalition? Are you...

[Dayan--In English, interrupting] Will you pause for a moment, otherwise I have to write it down?

[Clayburg--in English] Yes, OK, as long as I can come back afterwards.

[Dayan--in English] I intend to stay in the Knesset. Tonight, I will vote for confidence in the government, the government that I served until an hour ago, and I will surely vote confidence for it. In the future, I don't know what will be the situation. I would have liked to see this government serving to the end of their term. And, in principle, I have no disagreement with them. But I don't know what might be the circumstances, what might be my position--like I found myself during the last few months in a position that I had to resign from the government. So I cannot commit myself or [passage indistinct]

[Clayburg--in English] Do you have any intentions or thoughts about consulting with other politicans about the possibility of forming a party?

[Dayan--in English] No.

[Clayburg--in English] Do you believe...

[Dayan--in English] Don't you know what... I'll tell you what I am going to do. I hope to write a book about the peace negotiations and the peace treaty that we achieved with Egypt and about the situation and other relevant elements surrounding it during these 2 years. I said already that I want to stay a member of the Knesset. I hope to do again what I did before. [passage indistinct]

[Clayburg--in English] Are you reconciled now to not serving again as a minister, or do you think that you have a chance of what would be, I think, a third comeback to governmental office?

[Dayan--in English] I told you what my plans are, and you ask and I tell it. I don't intend here to join any party or to establish a party or whatever. And I personally don't think that I'll be any more a member of any Cabinet.

[Clayburg--in English] Mr Dayan, most resignations over policy disputes have a last-straw element. Was there a last straw in terms of your disagreements on substantive matters and also with regard to the weakened condition of the Coalition a factor at all?

[Dayan--in English] I don't know. I really don't know. I am not a member of the Coalition. I am not close to them. I don't know whether...I read in the paper after my resignation that that will be the key for the reshuffle and it would be very helpful. And there was a lot of truth in that. Now there is another problem with Gush Emunim, and I think that the government will have to take a clear decision about the policy of the settlements in the territories. So maybe the net results at the end of the day will be that the government, because of that finding of the court, will be in a better position. I don't know whether the government, because of the events, has been weakened or it will get out of it stronger. I really don't know.

[Clayburg--in English] How do you respond to critics who say you're a personal opportunist; that when you were offered a nice portfolio you joined the Likud government, but now that the going is tough for that government, you're quitting?

[Dayan--in English] I think it's nonsense. I think that nobody did me any favor by asking me to join this government, and I didn't do anyone a favor. I'm sure that Mr Begin wouldn't have proposed it to me had he not thought that I would make a good foreign minister. And I am not leaving the government because the government is in a weak position. Is the government now in a weaker position than it was 6 months ago or so? It's not the economic situation or the inflation. When I started my talks with Prime Minister Begin about my resignation, it was the same as it was a few months earlier.

Anyway, basically, I don't think that...It is a matter between two friends. You stay with him or you leave him when it's more convenient for you or when it's not beneficial, then you're leaving. [sentence as heard]

Being a foreign minister in the government means that you have to express and to carry out the policy of the government, and if you cannot do it wholeheartedly, it's your duty to submit your resignation. That's what I did. Whether I'll find myself personally better off or worse is another question. Maybe I'll find myself worse off, and I would have done just the same. The reason for my resignation I explained and, please, there is no need to go into that again. But, excuse me for saying so, it sounds to me very very immature, childish of people who are acquainted with political life, to really think that resignation or the joining of the Cabinet or resignation from the Cabinet is done on: why won't you stay with me another hour. [sentence as heard] [end of live transmission]

PERES: FUTURE GOVERNMENT WILL FULFILL PRESENT COMMITMENTS

TA231705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said today that the future governments would have to honor the agreements signed by the current government. The governments will also have to look after the settlements established in the past 2 years, even if they are not included within the boundaries of the State of Israel in the future. Peres was the guest of the Judaea and Samaria journalists' circle in Jerusalem.

Regarding the Camp David accords, Peres said that he prefers the materialization of that option in the treaties which provides for the conduct of negotiations with the Arab countries on the basis of UN Resolution 242. Peres believes Jordan and Egypt would also agree to that. Peres challenged Dayan's opinion regarding the Jordanian option. He said that this option should be resorted to only to prevent the establishment of an armed Palestinian state. If the Jordanian option materializes, Judea and Samaria will be demilitarized. In any case, the security considerations are the decisive ones, Peres said.

Peres added that had he been the defense minister, [as heard] he would not have allowed Dayan to meet Dr an-Natsha from Hebron, if that man is indeed a member of the Palestinian Council.

Peres also supports the holding of elections to the municipalities in Judaea and Samaria as scheduled, because the introduction of a democratic regime in Judea and Samaria will benefit Israel and the inhabitants of the territories.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED UPON RETURN FROM EGYPT

TA231630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman upon his return from Egypt by Pe'erli Shahar at Ben-Gurion Airport, presumably 23 October--recorded]

[Text] [Weizman] We [President as-Sadat and I] discussed the issue of St. Catherine. I do not think there will be any problems--I not only think so, I am sure of it--Israelis will be allowed to continue to fly there. We also discussed the issue of the buffer zone--on this issue as well I do not think there will be any special problems. I saw President as-Sadat this morning--pardon me, not this morning but at noon--I am returning now from my meeting with him. I told him--in fact, I delivered to him, on behalf of Mr Begin, some kind of message. I am also carrying something in return, of course. Whatever goes on between the two heads of state is confidential.

[Shahar] Referring to yesterday's high court of justice decision on the evacuation of Elon More, the defense minister said:

[Weizman] I have no doubt that this is not a simple and easy thing. Therefore, I--let us say that I saw what was written [the court's ruling] although I have not spoken to my friends yet. I suppose that at this point you will ask me about it--and the above would be my answer--so do not ask me.

[Shahar] Regarding Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's resignation, Minister Weizman said:

[Weizman] I believe that Dayan's contribution will be missing in certain spheres. However, I also believe that none of us thinks that the world--and certainly not the State of Israel--depends on one man.

[Question] Do you have any candidate to recommend to the prime minister?

[Answer] No, I do not. [end recording]

SHARON MEETS WITH BEGIN, WILL NOT RESIGN

TA232016 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon concluded a second meeting with Prime Minister Begin a short while ago on the subject of the future of Elon More. Both meetings between Mr Begin and Mr Sharon took place in the Knesset building. Our correspondent there, Yoram Ronen, sent us this report from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] When the vote on the no-confidence motions begins in a few minutes, the Knesset Hall will be filled by a hundred Knesset members who have been waiting for long hours on end in the cafeteria. These include Ministers Weizman and Levi, who returned this evening from Cairo and from New York respectively. The long and tiring debate has been affected by the report transmitted by the Voice of Israel about Minister Sharon's threat to resign. Sharon met twice this evening with the prime minister in the Knesset here and, unfortunately, we were not allowed to film the meetings. Minister Sharon refused to comment on the content of the meetings or on the report broadcast by the radio. The minister's spokesman had this to say to us:

Any detail that was leaked, as it were, from the talks between the prime minister and Minister Sharon is no more than pure speculation.

The evaluation in the Knesset here is that Minister Sharon had indeed threatened to resign during his talk with the prime minister so as to placate his comrades in Gush Emunim. Sharon, however, has no intention of carrying out his threat to resign. Minister Sharon talked a short while ago with MK Shulamit Alloni, who told us that he denied the report about his threat to resign and said that it is a lie. For the time being it appears that Sharon will not resign. Instead, he will join forces with the prime minister in an attempt to solve the Elon More issue while complying with the decision of the high court of justice. In a few minutes Sharon will arrive here to take part in the vote of confidence, and I am returning the transmission from the Knesset back to the studio. [end recording]

W. BANK FIGURES INVITED TO PALESTINIAN CONFERENCES

TA231820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 23 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Several personalities in Judaea and Samaria have recieved invitations to participate in the Palestinian conference in Lisbon which will also be attended by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Our correspondent points out that the PLO is now encouraging West Bank leaders to attend such meetings. Meetings have already taken place within this framework between PLO leaders--including Yasir 'Arafat--and personalities from the territories.

To date, the policy adopted by the PLO was to lower the profile of the public figure in Judaea and Samaria in order not to allow the establishment of a rival leadership. Invitations have also been received to attend various Palestinian conferences in the American Continent. However, it is not yet clear whether they will be attended by official PLO representatives. In order to prevent a rapprochment between the PLO and the West, the Soviet Union is also organizing a Palestine Week. The Soviet Union has invited a delegation from the West Bank to participate.

DAVAR COMMENTATOR PREDICTS FALL OF BEGIN GOVERNMENT

TA221236 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Oct 79 p 7 TA

[Daniyel Bloch commentary: "The Beginning of the End"]

[Text] Last night the lights were burning until very late in the political "kitchens" and speculations were flying around all over the place about who would be the next foreign minister and how the portfolios would be redistributed, on this great occasion of Dayan's resignation. However, if anyone can be found in the government or the Coalition who will stop for a moment to do some soul-searching, he will realize that all these speculations are unimportant and the question of filling the foreign affairs portfolio and other portfolios is purely secondary. Moshe Dayan's resignation from the government is the beginning of the end of the Begin government and any redistribution of portfolios is only a temporary arrangement until early elections.

Moshe Dayan is a man with the sharpest of political senses. A few months before the last elections he was already betting that Begin would be prime minister. If he is now deserting Begin's ship 2 years before the legal date of the next elections, this is because he feels that the ship has run aground and can no longer sail.

Moshe Dayan's joining the Begin government as foreign minister gave international legitimization to Menahem Begin's intentions of conducting sane foreign and defense policies, honoring all the commitments of the previous governments. Moshe Dayan is resigning at a time when there is no external doubt of the Begin government's legitimacy. But he is resigning at a difficult time for the government and the state from the international aspect; a grave erosion in support for Israel in public opinion in the West, the United States and even among U.S. Jews; a rise in the PLO's status as the representative of the Palestinians when the U.S. administration and Congress are tired of Israel. The political background of Dayan's resignation will add fuel to the fire of external and internal propaganda against the government from various directions. Thus, Begin will find out that relying on political betrayal is leaning on a broken reed; and Dayan, whether he is justified personally or not, has chosen to resign at one of the hardest times for the government and [line omitted in text] to stand at its head when it truly needed Dayan from the international aspect, but gave Dayan the opportunity to gain domestic rehabilitation by the fact that his share in the peace process made up, to an appreciable extent, for his sin in the Yom Kippur war blunder.

Moshe Dayan undoubtedly had good reasons for resigning from the government. Over the last few weeks it was noticeable from his behavior that he had reached the end of his patience and of his ability to sit in this Cabinet. He was impatient with his colleagues in the Cabinet, sometimes even crude. It appeared to observers on the sidelines that it was difficult for him to stand up to the physical and spiritual effort required by the tactical and diplomatic part of his job, which he did not like, and he could not bear the shackles preventing his freedom of political action. He refused to take part in the autonomy negotiations because he felt that the guidelines for the negotiations, which had been imposed by the NRP, were leading to the possibility of an annexation of the territories. However, from the moment he deserted the autonomy negotiations, he was left almost without any real political occupation, with most of the foreign minister's functions passing over to the minister of the interior.

The writer of these lines has never been one of the foreign minister's political and personal disciples, but maybe his resignation from the government at this stage is regrettable because just recently, although very late, he actually began to understand the Palestinian issue and the place of the PLO in a solution to the Palestinian problem. His resignation will set Israeli foreign policy back by an appreciable distance, since not one of the present candidates for the post of foreign minister will dare make his appointment dependent on the authority to take and the possibility of taking new initiatives and nonroutine policy steps without the extremist-dogmatic influences which have recently controlled this government in everything connected with autonomy, the future of the territories and the settlements.

It would be ridiculous for people like Yadin or Tamir, who represent the principles of the DMC--may it rest in peace--to assume the Foreign Ministry portfolio at a time when the government is controlled by Gush Emunim policy. It is also difficult to understand how Yadin, Tamir and Weizman could remain so long in a government in which they have been in a constant political minority, a minority which has shrunk with Dayan's resignation. There is no doubt that the only man in this government who is suitable to act as foreign minister is Dr Yosef Burg, for whom sticking to one's seat has been the main guiding principle over the last few years. While we have no great hopes for him in the Foreign Ministry (he will undoubtedly enjoy the cocktail parties and ceremonies), it may be that the state will gain something in the Ministry of the Interior and the police, where there will at last be a minister who will deal only with matters of the interior.

However, as stated, the questions of distribution of portfolios are secondary and marginal in importance. It was noticeable in the interview the prime minister gave to the Voice of Israel that Menahem Begin understands neither the domestic significance nor the external significance of Dayan's resignation. It may be that by resigning Moshe Dayan played two important roles: internally, he will be a catalyst for the government's dissolution and, externally, he will shortly be the cause of sharp confrontation on the autonomy issue, since if the government's autonomy program is not good for Dayan, why should it be acceptable to the Americans, the Egyptians, the Jordanians or the Palestinians? If Dayan cannot work under the extremist political compulsions of the Cabinet majority, how will another foreign minister work in it, especially one who does not have extremist views. If Dayan is resigning from the government, how can Yiga'el Horowitz and his colleagues in La'am, including those who established the "forum" and Moshe Dayan's avowed disciples, join it?

As for Dayan himself, I do not assume that his resignation is sincere and springs from internal, personal and ideological reasons, nor to prepare himself for future political profit. Maybe he resigned so that his place in history will be inscribed with the peace treaty and not with its expected violation, if this development continues. However, I would not put the lid on Moshe Dayan's political career. With his experienced sense of timing, he may yet surprise us.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTATOR WARNS OF GUSH EMUNIM'S POWER

TA1911142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Oct 79 p 16 TA

[Aluf Har'even commentary: "From Seizing Footholds to Seizing Power?"]

[Text] Democracy is founded on two principles: the right of an elected government to carry out its policy as long as it is supported by a parliamentary majority; and the right of the minority to try to achieve a parliamentary majority in order to change that policy, making full use of freedom of expression and criticism.

These two rights can also be defined as obligations: The Cabinet must defend freedom of expression and criticism; and the minority must reconcile itself to the fact that as long as the Cabinet has a parliamentary majority, the existing laws must be obeyed and the Cabinet must not be stopped from implementing its policy. Freedom of expression does not mean freedom to act, and any attempt to blur the distinction between the two is a first sign of danger to a democracy's continued existence.

Ever since the state was established, we have been thinking that Israel is a country in which the democratic patterns of conduct are deeply rooted and that we are immune from any undermining of these principles, as we had witnessed in other societies. It would be naive to assume that the existence of our democratic regime for 31 years automatically guarantees its perpetuation.

In today's reality, such an assumption has nothing on which to base itself. The existence of a minority group in Israel, a group which fully exploits its democratic rights yet refuses to abide by its obligations, creates a new situation. In this situation our previous assumptions regarding the certainty of the continued existence of democracy lack foundation, because there is a group which has not accepted the rules of this game. Since it has not accepted this way of conduct, any assumption which supposes that it will put an end to its activities is merely groundless wishful thinking. That is why we may assume the worst; and unless we take preventive measures, we must not be too sure that the worst will not happen. And what is the worst? That the campaign of seizing footholds turns into a dress rehearsal for seizing power.

Wild imagination? Perhaps in today's reality we cannot picture such a development, but let us add some elements together:

--A group of religious-nationalistic fanatics, whose actions have already proved that it puts itself above the law, has manpower, arms and communication equipment.

--This group has already proved, through its actions, that it is capable of organizing, with perfect military efficiency, a coordinated simultaneous operation of seizing over 30 footholds spread over a large area. It has shown an ability to organize, control, effect discipline and flexibility.

--This group believes that the State of Israel is slowly deteriorating and that many traitors operate in the country (among them people who have fought with great devotion for the country's defense).

--This group enjoys overt support of several Cabinet ministers.

--The government's control over events in the country is loosening.

Who can guarantee that in 6, 12, or 24 months the fanatic leaders of this group will not reach the conclusion that their national mission is to assume power?

Here we reach a bitter truth. A democratic society is by definition demilitarized. In such a society--and we are such a society--the regime does not surround itself with heavy means of defense. Hence, there is nothing easier than to seize power in a democratic society unprepared for such a possibility. Had the settlement operation been executed with the same surprise against 30 centers of power in Israel, it would probably have ended in success.

That is why it is necessary to assess soberly the fact that there is among us a group which refuses to play the game according to the rules of democracy, a group which is capable of seizing power centers if and when it should so desire. This, of course, assumes that we continue to be unprepared.

At present nobody in Israel is prepared for such a danger. The IDF is ready to face external forces that might endanger the country, if and when they so decided. A substantial part of the IDF strategy is to maintain enough strength and preparedness to curb the enemy's desire to attack us. The police are responsible for domestic security and security against terrorist attacks. The Israeli police have no plan to counter an attempted overthrow of the government. Since the person in charge of the police is a minister whose party is the chief political supporter of the group which is capable of seizing power, we may very well doubt the police's ability to save Israeli democracy.

If an attempt were made to seize power tomorrow at midnight (the details of which attempt can be left for the reader to imagine for himself), we might find ourselves under a new regime which would spell the end of democracy. As in other societies, where will surely be some citizens among us too who would sigh with relief and say: "At long last, the time has come."

Such a possibility is no wild imagining and that is so for one single reason: there is in Israel a power which can carry out such an operation. The only thing that prevents, for the time being, an attempt to overthrow the government is the attitude of the nondemocratic group's leaders. To date, it has not chosen this direction, but will we leave the matter of the future of Israeli democracy in the hands of a group whose actions are undemocratic, and trust to their moods?

The danger of an organized and undemocratic group overthrowing the regime will remain as long as the Israeli Cabinet has no plan to prevent such a surprise. The Cabinet must therefore determine who in Israel is responsible for preventing attempted coups, and make plans and preparations for such a possibility. Advance preparedness for such a possibility may very well prevent it (just as the IDF alert is intended to limit the danger of war). On the other hand, the Cabinet's refusal to discuss this danger, and to recognize the existence of a group capable of seizing power, would imply full cooperation between the Cabinet and those who endanger it.

A disaster befalling a human society is usually caused by the cooperation of two elements. The first is the rise of an organized power driven by a fanatic world view. The second is Cabinet institutions' apathy to such a phenomenon and, in some cases, even cooperation with it. The group endangering the continued existence of democracy in Israel is small and demonstrative. It is hardly likely that it would win more than just a few Knesset seats in democratic elections. In time the Israeli voter will show it how little public support it has. The Cabinet is responsible for safeguarding the continued existence of the democratic regime which will make it possible for this group to take part in the elections. But the Cabinet is not merely responsible for words, it is also responsible for deeds.

TEHRAN RADIO ACCUSES IRAQIS OF SENDING AGENTS TO IRAN

JN231940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, the Islamic Guards arrested 11 Iraqi Ba'thist agents who were trying to infiltrate the Iranian border through Shatt al-'Arab. They were loaded with arms and explosives of the kind used in blowing up the Ahvaz-Tehran train several weeks ago, killing scores of innocent citizens, and of the kind used in blowing up the same train 2 days ago, which resulted in 11 coaches being derailed and several passengers being injured. Similar explosives were used in setting up bombs in Khorramshahr and Abadan for blowing up oil pipelines there.

This is not the first time that Revolution Guards have arrested Iraqi Ba'thist infiltrators. Yet it will not be the last time, for Ba'thist training camps are spread all over the other coast of Shatt al-'Arab, where saboteurs are being trained to carry out murders and sabotage as long as the Islamic revolution in Iran continues to resist imperialist-Zionist designs and maintains its sincere and democratic Islamic course. [5-minute passage indistinct] in 1973, the arrest and expulsion of party leaders like 'Abd al-Khaliq as-Samirra'i and (Bidan Fadil), or by charging and expelling the patriotic Ba'thist 'Izzat Mustafa in 1977 and ending in forcing former President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to step down from office and liquidating his aides and friends in the RCC, government departments and in the party organizations as well; and furthermore, expelling or executing some of them. This history, which is based on armed conflict, violence and assassinations, obviously exposes the real face of the Ba'thist rulers. It also exposes their dictatorship and terrorist nature.

Third: The ruling regime in Baghdad is completely dependent upon intelligence organs observing people, oppressing liberties, and destroying any opposing social, political or cultural activity. This ruling regime is suppressing even the most basic personal liberties and fundamental human rights. It also does not allow the publication of any paper or the establishment of any party or union that might contradict the regime's scheme. The ruling regime, hence, resorts to fierce punishment, torture, arbitrary administrative arrests and barbaric executions. The execution of the late martyr Shaykh 'Arif al-Basri and his glorious comrades some 5 years ago is evidence that the ruling regime in Baghdad is antidemocratic. The late martyr Shaykh 'Arif al-Basri was executed because he belonged to a school that was firmly opposed by the Ba'thist regime.

Fourth: The Iraqi regime has not held any democratic elections since it took over power in Iraq. [2 minute passage indistinct] for the rulers of Baghad propose the issue of elections and democracy only to serve their design, which aims at resisting the Islamic revolution and containing its effect and impact in Iraq. They also continue their criminal acts and sabotage, continue to train and export saboteurs to Iran to carry out their crimes and blow up markets, oil pipelines and passenger trains.

KHALKHALI CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SHAH

NC240950 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 24 (AFP)--The head of Iran's Islamic courts, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, today called on Moslem students living in the United States to demonstrate outside the hospital where the ousted shah is staying to deny him any rest and force him to leave the country.

Arab, Iranian, Palestinian, Filipino, North African, Mauritanian and Eritrean activists should go to the hospital where the beast is staying to stop him resting and make him flee the country, Ayatollah Khalkhali said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

The ousted shah, who arrived in New York late Monday night for urgent medical attention, was suffering from a blood clot which has hindered the circulation and prevented the blood supply to the brain, Ayatollah Khalkhali said.

The shah was totally shocked and demoralised to hear of the death sentence imposed on him and his family by Islamic courts on May 13, he added.

The Ayatollah commented that the shah's fate was in the hands of his doctors but he added that if a member of the shah's family killed him they would be pardoned.

If (President Jimmy) Carter had allowed the shah to have treatment in New York it was to make it easier for the United States to get its hands on the shah's fabulous wealth, Ayatollah Khalkhali charged. He also accused ex-President Richard Nixon and former secretary of State Henry Kissinger of intense activity to get their hands on the fortune that belongs to the Iranian nation and which should be returned to them.

ARMY NAMES MARTYRS OF KORDESTAN FIGHTING

LD231140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Iranian Islamic Republic Army:

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces with deep sorrow and expresses its condolences on the martyrdom of seven armed forces members who were martyred in Piranshahr. The martyrs are as follows: Sergeant Major Ahmad Akbari, Sergeant Azhar Omri, Sergeant Jafar Qorbanpur, Sergeant Yahya Sadri, Private Hamz-'Ali Rabi'i, Private Nosrat 'Abbasi and school pupil [as heard] Ayub 'Alizadeh.

TEAM TO NEGOTIATE WITH KURDS INCLUDES CHAMRAN, SABBAGHIAN

JN231734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 23 October--The Iranian Government today formed its team to negotiate with armed Kurds. The delegation is made up of National Defense Minister Dr Mostafa Chamran, Minister of State for Planning and Budget Yadollah Sahabi and Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian. Minister of Labor Daryush Foruhar has been excluded.

The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT reports today that Foruhar was not pleased with the formation of the delegation. The paper quotes Foruhar's close friends as saying that he might tender his resignation. The paper quotes Foruhar himself as saying that he was asked to leave the cabinet session yesterday to attend a ceremony [word indistinct] and distribute prizes, and that he learned of the delegation from this morning's papers.

HAQGU ON FOOD AID FOR MAHABAD, 'TENSE' SITUATION

LD240852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Mr Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, in an exclusive interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Urumiyeh yesterday afternoon, announced that orders have been issued to secure the foodstuffs needed by the people of Mahabad and called upon the people of Mahabad to report to his office what foodstuffs they require. Mr Haqgu noted that there are no restrictions on sending food to Mahabad and that anything reported by the media regarding an economic blockade of the town is a misunderstanding, adding: In my view, an economic blockade does not seem logical at all.

Answering another question from the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent regarding the general situation in the region and what is currently taking place in the area, the governor general of West Azarbayjan said: The situation is tense in the region. Certain difficulties have arisen in the towns of Mahabad and Piranshahr. In answer to a question as to what he did about the difficult situation and the crisis in the region in the course of his recent visit to Tehran, the West Azarbayjan governor general said: I submitted my general views on the matter to the government, and certain studies have also been made on implementing development projects.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI

LD231724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In order to present a special report connected with the country's foreign policy, Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has been received in audience by the leader of the revolution and spent an hour with Imam Khomeyni discussing and exchanging views.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR MADANI REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

LD231726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch by a correspondent of the central news bureau, Commodore Madani, governor general of Khuzestan and commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni this afternoon in order to present a report on the situation inhis area.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES CADETS IN QOM 23 OCT

LD231946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A dispatch received from Qom indicates that at noon today 600 officer cadets together with their commanding officers, staged an orderly parade past the residence of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and commander in chief of the armed forces, and in the presence of the people who gathered there. At the conclusion of the parade, Imam Khomeyni, in a speech addressed to the officers, said the following: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You gentlemen are aware that you have come across a revolution and that you have been changed from a satanical army into a divine one. You are obviously aware that the nefarious monarchial regime has been turned into a regime of an Islamic Republic wherein justice is the chief guideline in all programs. You are aware that now that the army is Islamic your duties are different from those when the army was satanical.

You are dutybound to observe the chain of command just as the higher ranks and senior officers are dutybound to deal with the other ranks in an Islamic manner. The troops, too, should not imagine now that a revolution has taken place they need not obey orders. Islam has deemed obedience to a jurisconsult as a must, and I command you to obey your superiors and safeguard order. I recommend to the senior and other officers to observe Islam and to behave toward their inferiors just as the prophet of Islam used to say graciously about inferiors and the prince of the faithful--may God's peace be upon him--used to do.

You are now in the embrace of Islam, and in a brotherly manner with all Muslims we are in the embrace of Islam and should carry out our Islamic duties.

It should notbe that although the name of the republic should be Islamic and the army should be called an Islamic one, their meaning and content should be otherwise.

Brothers, if you wish to safeguard your realm's independence and if you wish to escape forever from the yoke of the superpowers, then pay heed to Islam and obey the ordinances of Islam. Islam is for you, for us, for our nation and for all freedoms and independence. It brings them about, and it is on the basis of Islam that we can protect our realm. You saw for yourselves how our nation, without any military hardware but with faith, triumphed over all the superpowers that protected the former regime. This was nothing save reliance on Islam and reliance on the holy Koran. I hope that your plans--both in your personal and military life--are Islamic. Your former reactions to the nation were hostile. Our nation was not reconciled to the army since it used to force its personnel to carry out injustices against the nation, and the nation, in turn, used to be forced to call them names. But now that you are the troops and army of Islam the nation backs you, and you, too, should support the nation.

You should protect your borders. You should safeguard order, and the chain of command should be preserved. All of you should serve Islam, and all of us should be at the service of Islam. I, too, am at your service. Peace be upon you all and divine greeetings to the entire Iranian nation.

AHMAD KHOMEYNI DENIES AFFILIATION WITH 'UNDERGROUND' GROUPS

LD230924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In a statement issued yesterday in connection with recent interviews, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni announced: As I have repeatedly stated, I belong to no party, group, front, organization or society. The statement says:

My two recent interviews raised a number of questions. It is quite clear that the variety of answers to each question have prompted rumors which pain every sensitive individual. Both the questions and the type of answers are what I somehow expected the day after my interview. The climate of rumors and accusations is such that even someone like myself, who speaks frankly, may be considered a member of an underground group, a group which under the most difficult conditions is trying to acquire more members.

I repeat that I believe in everything I said during my two interviews; I will never compromise my beliefs for my interests. As I pointed out during my two interviews, what I said has nothing to do with his great eminence the imam; they were my own beliefs. I repeat that I am myself. However, I would like to ask: Do I not have the right to express my views as an Iranian? I assure you that I am not going to say anything contrary to my beliefs, as I have done before.

I have repeatedly stated that I belong to no party, group, front, organization or society, nor am I a member of any of these groups.

I have no links with any of them, directly or indirectly. If any group tries to claim I am associated with it, then that is an un-Islamic act. However, it is possible that some party or group might support my views. What is wrong with that? I appeal to you to avoid this mentality for the sake of God, Mohammad or anyone dear to you, for it is not Islamic.

[Signed] Ahmad Khomeyni.

AFP: W. AZARBAYJAN'S GOVERNOR TO MEET KURDISH REBELS

NC230957 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 23 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 23 (AFP)--The Iranian Government has given a green light to the governor-general of the Kurdish province of Western Azerbayjan to meet with leaders of the Kurdish rebels, he said today.

Governor Jamshid Haqgu told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that he has been encouraged to take political initiatives. These could include meeting with Abdel Rahman Qassemlu, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan and Shaykh Ezzeddin Hoseyni, Sunni Muslim spiritual leader of the Kurds, the governor specified.

But he said he did not intend to meet them immediately because such peace talks would depend on evolution of the situation.

General Ali Zahirnejad, commander of the 64th Army Division, threatened today to raze houses in the northwestern city of Mahabad from which Kurdish rebels were firing regardless of the number of noncombatants in those houses.

Rebels in Mahabad captured the commander of shock troops there on Sunday along with six of his green-bereted infantrymen during an attack of their headquarters, a Kurdish source there said today. The general also said the army's siege of Mahabad would continue as long as he deemed it necessary.

Gov. Haqgu told AFP that the Kurdish crisis should be resolved on the spot. He complained that envoys of Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and of the government had not understood the problem. But the ministers of defence, the interior and economic planning were assigned by the cabinet yesterday to study the Kordestan situation and then to take decisions to resolve the crisis. This was announced by Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian in an interview today in the newspaper BAMDAD.

Meanwhile, Guardians of the Revolution in the Kurdish city Kermanshah announced that a leader of the Marxist-Leninist Fedayeen Khalq was arrested in Bukan 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Mahabad but was freed during an attack by rebels yesterday in Kermanshah while being transferred there.

ETTELA'AT: HOSTAGES SEIZED IN MAKU FOLLOWING PROTESTS

LD231605 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 16 Oct 79 pp 2-3 LD

[ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "Hostages Seized in Maku"]

[Text] Urumiyeh--Following the strike in Maku, the town's storekeepers staged a sit-down at the guards' corps premises, claiming that they had been threatened by certain youths whose arrest and punishment the storekeepers demanded for forcing them to close their stores following the recent shooting incident in which guards opened fire on persons who had been drinking alcohol. The day before yesterday the stores and schools were closed, but the schools reopened yesterday.

At 1700 the day before yesterday the town's governor, prosecutor, gendarmerie commander an and chief of police were taken hostage and detained at the police station by youths demanding the arrest of the guards accused of the shooting. Following discussions with the West Azarabyjan governor general's representative the hostages were released at 0200 the next morning after the youths demands had been met.

The strikers also protested the election of two members of the town Showra [council], Hamid Haqi and Hoseyn Rahimi, and demanded that they be dismissed and new elections held.

The Bazaar and stores in Maku were closed again yesterday.

MAMASANI GOVERNOR CALLS CITY COUNCIL ELECTION ILLEGAL

GF230500 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The governor of Mamasani has declared the Nurabad city election to be illegal.

According to reports from our correspondent, the governor of Mamasani, in a message to the citizens of Nurabao, announced that, inasmuch as the city council elections were not conducted according to regulations and certain wrongdoings were detected in the process, the elections are declared illegal by the governor.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN PROVINCES

LD230949 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian on 16 October carries on pages 1 and 3 a news roundup from the provinces. It reports from Ahwaz that 300 "Javanmards" [members of paramilitary forces] who had undergone a month's training in the Abadan gendarmerie have now been entrusted with protecting the town's oil installations.

In Minab, near Bandar Abbas, demonstrations and marches are reported to have taken place against the showra [council] elections. The demonstrators reportedly shouted slogans against the showra and the governor, demanding that both showra members and the governor should resign.

In Masjed-e Soleyman, according to the roundup, over 3,000 people staged a demonstration demanding the resignation of the governor and all the bakhshdars [district governors].

In Ilam high school students and other young people, the report says, have "for the third day running" mounted demonstrations protesting the manner in which the showra elections were held and demanding dissolution of the councils. According to the report, the governor general of Ilam told the demonstrators that under the law he had no power to intervene.

In Astara "yesterday morning," an announcement reportedly was made dissolving all the komitehs. This followed a meeting between the imam's representative and the governor and several local personages.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN CHAIRS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD232120 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1739 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the meeting of the DRA Revolutionary Council was held today in the People's House. At the beginning of the meeting of the DRA Revolutionary Council, which was held from 0930 till 1200, the DRA national anthem was played. Afterward, Comrade Amin welcomed [words indistinct] to the Revolutionary Council and considered their election a big step in the completion of the DRA Revolutionary Council and the further strengthening of the DRA.

Afterward, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, proposed that the members of the PDPA Politburo also be executive members of the present meetings of the Revolutionary Council. This proposal was accepted by a majority vote. Then Hafizollah Amin read the agenda of the current meetings of the Revolutionary Council and outlined the basic duties of the PDPA in the field of social and economic development in the DRA till the year 1988 and made a detailed report explaining these duties.

The DRA Revolutionary Council, after sufficiently discussing and considering the basic duties of the PDPA in the DRA's social and economic development through the year 1988, accepted and approved the report.

In this afternoon's session, which began at 1330 and continued until 1500, a discussion was held on the resolution of the International Civil Aviation Union's agreement concerning air piracy. All the sections of this agreement were approved and the joining of the DRA in this agreement was passed by a majority vote.

Similarly, in this meeting discussions were held and a consensus was obtained on the following: cooperation between the DRA Ministry of Planning and the USSR State Planning Committee; program of cooperation in the field of education, training and academic affairs between the DRA and USSR for the years 1979-1981; the educational cooperation agreement between the DRA and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria; the educational agreement between the DRA and the DPRK for the year 1979; the agreement canceling visa regulations between the DRA and the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the consulate (?convention) between the DRA and the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the program of cultural and academic exchange between the DRA and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the years 1979-1980; and section 10 of the passport regulations.

The law on the extraordinary revolutionary tribunal and the law for the special court of the Afghanistan Workers Intelligence Organization, KAM, were discussed section by section. After making a number of changes in the above-mentioned laws, approval was given by a majority.

PRESIDENT AMIN ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS, REPRESENTATIVES

Part I

LD232300 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, here is the speech of Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, delivered to elders and representatives of the noble tribes of Mangal, Tori and Wazir in the Gulkhanah Palace at the People's House [on 21 October]:

[Amin--begin recording] The time has passed when outsiders' agents used to be sent here and, at the expense of your fathers and grandfathers, assumed power here and worked not for the country but for their own masters. Their masters and their families used to spread lies among your brothers and your sons. But however much they may lie and cry, they cannot change the quality of Afghan society. They can not change the people of Afghanistan. They may deceive a few of Afghanistan's innocent and childlike individuals, but they cannot change them. Now that the power is with the workers and peasants, they are in unity as brothers. When workers and peasants unite side by side, they create all the wealth of the country; they build the country. What can their enemies and their (?tribute) collectors do in Afghanistan? That is why they cannot stand in front of your brave brothers without spreading lies and pretences.

Now that the toilers in Afghanistan have achieved the power, now that all our Pashtun and Baluchi brothers are in such a position, they can live with our Tajik, Uzbek, Turkomen, Hazara and Nuristani toiling brothers in their own country with happiness. They can build their country happily. [applause] Our enemies lie and make accusations. What do the lies and accusations say? They say that in Afghanistan they kill the mullahs. Today Afghanistan has opened its arms for all its brave sons. All the people of Afghanistan, all the mountains, all the deserts, all the rocks and bushes are proud to declare that wherever there are Pashtuns, this is their forefathers country.

All the people of Afghanistan see that wherever there are workers, toilers and servants in the world, they see that they are like them. They work like them, blister their hands like them and sweat like them; and so they are their brothers and (?work) side by side with them. That is why we say to all our toiling brothers wherever they are, in any part of Afghanistan, that we have defeated the enemy of the world, we did away with the enemy of the world, we showed the real face of the enemies of the world. They are your enemies and our enemies. Now that we have a common enemy, we are good friends and brothers. That is why the Sawr Revolution is the revolution of all the world toilers. In this region any toiler shares the pride and achievement of the Sawr Revolution, and we say now that as we are proud that they, too, have the right to be proud. [applause]

Tell your compatriots that your fathers and grandfathers were not faceless [word indistinct] to set food for foreigners so that they could get a mouthful from the hands of foreigners. They never wanted the English or their tribute collectors to put something in their laps. Even if they had nothing their turbans were high and they carried their heads high. They never gave in to anyone. They preferred living in the bushes of their own country to dishonorable (?tribute). You are all the sons of those forefathers.

Your country is being built, but you see that a few individuals have been deceived in such a way that they are sitting with their mouths open awaiting foreign food. They live in others' guest houses. Dear compatriots, I, too, am proud that our noble, brave toilers, our noble brave workers and peasants, our noble servants, have power in their country. The country is theirs, the government is theirs, the authority is theirs, and in Geneva their enemies raise the cry that Afghans have come, or Pashtuns have come, or Baluchis have come and are in our guest houses. We cannot feed them. On your name they go and beg in Geneva. They give you a bad reputation throughout the world that the Pashtuns are hungry, and take the money for themselves. These are your enemies. They deceive you. They are [words indistinct] to America that Pashtuns have run away. You are in your homes but they beg in your name in America. They say Pashtuns have come. This is not the honor of your forefathers. We are all sharing the same soil and the same country.

Our noble and brave people and our noble and brave workers and peasants can never accept this. They say with pride that these are the sons of the agents of the British. They were the enemies of the country, they were those people who at the time of Amanullah Khan had taken shelter under the British and there they lied and brayed. Today their sons have gone to the tribute collectors of the English [Pakistan] and it is from there that they make noises against our country. This is not part of the honor and pride of our Pashtuns, Baluchis, Uzbeks and Hazaras and Nuristanis that on their name they should beg from America or Western Europe. Yes, a few poor and destitute people have been deceived by tricks, lies and false pretenses. We have said: Friends, this is your country, not just ours. Your forefathers will not accept the dishonor of fleeing from their country, your country, whose destiny is in your own hands. Come, then, govern yourselves and be your own masters, don't be others' masters nor accept others' mastery. Now there are no longer masters and servants in Afghanistan. Now they are all brothers and equal. [applause] [end recording]

Part II

LD232334 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners and Afghan residents abroad, here is the second part of the speech of the general secretary of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, given to a number of elders and tribal representatives of Mangal, Tori and Wazir in the Gulkhanah Palace of the People's House.

[Amin--begin recording] Dear compatriots, we are raising our voices to get through to our people to tell them to return to their country. The country is yours, the house and the clan is your own. Stay in your own country. If someone has really been deceived it is because the British radio says that what we say is not accurate. We make announcements and the British radio rejects them. Now who is this? Live in your own country, on your own soil with honor and pride. Have the power in your own hands, because everything depends on you. Do not listen to the polluted accusations of the enemies; they lie. Afghanistan is building its future, and Afghanistan is marching ahead. Afghanistan will be built, and the liers will have dark faces.

Anyone who does not willingly return to Afghanistan, the whole world should know that he is the enemy of the people, that he has bathed in the blood of the people. The people are furious about him; the people will not leave him alone. If he comes home we will really take our revenge against him. But the government and the state is in the service of poor workers. It does not only welcome them, it will accomplish for them whatever is possible. [applause]

We know that today or tomorrow a constitution will be adopted in Afghanistan which will be beneficial to the life of every individual and will guarantee every individual the right to live in the country with pride. Our people are making this constitution themselves and are doing everything (?themselves). We will see how in Afghanistan elections will take place with honor and pride. We will see in accordance with the constitution, how here workers, peasants and (?everyone) with pride and honor can choose their own representatives, their own spokesmen from the level of the village up to the Revolutionary Council.

Here is good news not only for the workers of Afghanistan, here is good news for our Pakistani brothers, for our toiling Pakistani brothers. Here is good news for our toiling Iranian brothers, for the brother workers of our region, for our toiling brothers in the world. Here in Afghanistan the brave workers and peasants are now in unity and according to their own wishes are formulating a constitution which is a good example of our common pride. [applause] We want peace. We do not want to fight anyone.

We are proud that every day we are releasing innocent prisoners from prisons. We see every day that those who have been imprisoned as political prisoners improperly are being released.

Dear compatriots, anywhere that you see your compatriots, anywhere that you see your brothers, anywhere that you see your sisters and mothers, tell them that the country, full of your fathers and grandfathers pride and honor, is progressing. Just as our forefathers kept their country by shedding their blood, their children are also keeping this country by shedding their blood and are [words indistinct] building it.

Now the people of Afghanistan are proud that just as our enemies are being helped by other enemies, we are being helped by our friends. And however much aid the people of Afghanistan need and can put to work, this help will be given to us by our friends. We are assured that in the world, if we have powerful enemies, we have even more powerful friends. [applause] We have good relations with these friends. We respect their independence and they respect ours; we respect their sanctions and they respect ours. We both have common friends and enemies in the world. [end recording]

73 MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED IN KABUL, FARYAB

LD222317 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, and in continuation of the work of the commission for assessment of the cases of prisoners, 33 more prisoners were released from Kabul prison yesterday. According to another report, 40 more political prisoners were also released today in Faryab Province after their cases were assessed by the commission.

INDIA

LOK DAL PARTY OFFICIAL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

BK231037 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Mr B.P. Maurya, general secretary of the Lok Dal, has claimed that the president's broadcast last night was not needed. Talking to newsmen in Jaipur today, Mr Maurya said the prime minister and the Election Commission had already assured the people that elections would not be postponed. Mr Maurya said the Lok Dal and its allies would be contesting all the Lok Sabha seats. The Lok Dal itself might contest up to 400 seats, but the number could be reduced to accommodate its allies.

SINGH DISCUSSES LOK DAL POLL PROSPECTS, PLEDGES

BK231615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh has expressed the confidence that the Lok Dal and the Congress can form a stable government at the center after the Lok Sabha polls. Speaking at various places in Andhra Pradesh today, he said his main rival in the elections will be Mrs Indira Gandhi. He said Mrs Gandhi has already threatened to impose press censorship and will not mind imposing emergency powers again. He also alleged that Mrs Gandhi was responsible for destroying the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University.

He said the exit of Mr Bahuguna from the union cabinet will not have any effect on the political situation in the country. Mr Charan Singh said the Lok Dal is committed to solving the economic ills of the country, which are a result of the last 30 years of misrule. His party's program is mainly for uplifting the poor, the marginal farmers, the villagers, unemployed and the 30 percent of the citizens living below the poverty line in cities. He deplored the concept of big mechanized units and farms. His party, if voted to power, will not grant any new licenses to new textile industries, but asked the existing units to sell their products by exports. He also dispelled the apprehension that the Preventive Detention Act will be utilized against political opponents. Mr Charan Singh also ruled out any alliance with the Janata Party anywhere.

RAM DEFINES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AS MAJOR ELECTORAL ISSUES

BK231617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that economic problems such as prices and unemployment will be the major issues in the coming Lok Sabha polls. He was speaking at a get-together with foreign correspondents association in New Delhi today. He said the law and order situation, defections, stability of the government and the backlash of emergency will be other election issues.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said from his point of view neither the Congress-I nor the Lok Dal are desirable. On the left front, Mr Jagjivan Ram said that they will not be in a position to play a major role in the elections, because the parties it comprises are restricted to certain areas.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said that his party will contest less than 500 seats. He said there will be some adjustments in some states.

PARTIES PROTEST AIR'S 'DISTORTION' OF NEWS

BK240902 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK

[Text] There was a demonstration by certain political parties in front of the Madras station of All India Radio [AIR] and Doordarshan [Television India] this morning in protest against alleged distortion of news coverage.

Persons representing the DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham], Congress-I, the Muslim League, the Republican Party of India and the Christian Democratic Front took part in the demonstration. They submitted a memorandum to the AIR and Doordarshan authorities saying that their news coverage is one-sided. It favors the ruling parties in the states and at the center and distorts opposition news.

COURT REJECTS MRS GANDHI'S PETITION AGAINST PROSECUTOR

BK231035 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] In New Delhi, the special court of Mr Justice M.L. Jain today rejected a set of applications by Mrs Indira Gandhi and two other coaccused in the Maruti case. These applications had challenged the appointment of the special public prosecutor and demanded the production of tape recordings of the Shah Commission proceedings.

Mrs Gandhi and two others accused have challenged the appointment of Mr K. Khandelwala, a special public prosecutor, on the ground that he was biased, having been the Shah Commission's counsel, and as such he would not give them a fair trial.

Mr Justice Hain said he did not feel that on account of Mr Khandelwala's part in the inquiry he must be held to be biased. The court ruled that there is no bar to his appointment and appearance. The court held that no useful purpose would be served by calling for the tape recordings of the Shah Commission's proceedings.

Mrs Gandhi, her former personal aide, Mr R.K. Dhawan, and the former CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] director, Mr B. Sen, are facing trial in the special court for harassing four Industry Ministry officials collecting information for a parliamentary question on Mr Sanjay Gandhi's [Maruti] small car project.

MRS GANDHI VOICES CONCERN OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN

BK231255 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has expressed deep concern over the recent events in Pakistan and said that the military rule of that country has smothered the last vestiges of limited democracy that existed there. In a statement in New Delhi today, she said India cannot be unaffected by what happens in Pakistan. The nation should beware lest developments across the border are used as an excuse by the Government of India to go against the people's will and change decisions taken earlier, she added.

AFP: POLICE REGISTER CASE AGAINST SANJAY GANDHI

BK240511 Hong Kong AFP in English 1543 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--The Delhi police have registered a second case against Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for assulting a policeman, it was disclosed here today.

The police said Mr. Gandhi assaulted a police guard at the entrance to the office of the chief justice at the Supreme Court on Monday when he was appearing in a case. The guard objected to Mr. Gandhi entering through the main door which was reserved for the lawyers. Mr. Gandhi and his supporters then assaulted the guard, the police said.

If convicted, Mr. Gandhi is liable to imprisonment lasting several months and a fine.

Along with various other cases, Mr. Gandhi is already facing trial on a charge of assaulting a police officer on the streets of New Delhi earlier this year during a demonstration.

EFFORTS MADE TO ACQUIRE MODERN AIR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

BK231610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr C. Subramaniam, has said that efforts are being made to acquire new tactical support strike aircraft. The government is also trying to procure modern missile systems for air defense requirements. Mr Subramaniam was inaugurating a biennium conference of senior commanders of the Air Force in New Delhi today. He said the decision has been taken for the acquisition of new medium transport aircraft. Mr Subramaniam also said that additional MI-8 helicopters are being acquired to replace the aging MI-4.

The defense minister told the conference that the government is fully aware of the need to induct modern equipment and weapons into the air force. He also emphasized the need for self-reliance in defense research and development.

PAKISTAN

HAQ CRITICIZES CIVIL SERVICE, DISCUSSES ISLAMIZATION

BK231217 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has called for a radical change in the outlook and orientation of the civil servants so that they work as true servants of the people and not act as their masters. Addressing senior officers of the federal government in Islamabad this afternoon, he said unless they feel, think and act as being from amongst the people of Pakistan and not as the superior species superimposed on the Pakistan society, the country will neither be able to fulfill its ideology nor move forward in the field of development and social welfare. He said they must be loyal to the country, to the government in power and above all to the ideology which gave birth to Pakistan, that is, Islam. They must prove themselves to be good Muslims in thought and actions by discharging their duties honestly without fear or favor, establishing justice and a clean and healthy administration and by serving the people as part of their binding religious duty.

The president said during the last 21 important years he had noted that a large number of civil servants had chosen to sit on the fence and had tried to stall progress on various measures taken by his government by shirking responsibilities and resorting to delaying tactics. The basic reason appeared to him to be that many of them had not been able to outgrow the politicization of the bureaucracy which had been undertaken with a deliberate design from 1972 onwards by the previous regime. He recalled that during three previous martial laws, as well as during the last regime, large-scale purges of civil servants had taken place. But, he said, during the present martial law, which was the fourth in the country, he had on the other hand tried to provide the civil servants with a sense of security in the hope that they would be able to outgrow the habits of the past and work with devotion and sincerity. Unfortunately, their response had left much to be desires.

He said he was determined to eliminate the virus of politicization from the bureaucracy so that it can serve the country and the government without the painful poles of extraneous loyalties. He made it clear that negative attitude on the part of civil servants will no longer be tolerated. He had also decided to come down heavily on the corrupt and the inefficients and to weed out the deadwood. In future, promotion to selection posts will take place on the basis of efficiency cum seniority and not vice versa.

He said the country could not afford so big and heavy an administrative structure and therefore some of the federal ministries would have to go. He would himself start visiting the federal ministries one by one in order to assess the efficiency and performance of the federal Secretariat.

He said the government had also to cut down drastically visits of official delegations abroad. He felt that most of the assignments for which these delegations went abroad could easily be carried out by our embassies. He would, however, encourage visits abroad of scientists, doctors and educationists for taking part in international conferences and seminars so that they gain knowledge about the latest advances in their technical fields. In fact, he would like to throw open the floodgates of knowledge to the talented people of Pakistan. He said in future these delegations will be composed mostly of scientists, doctors and educationists working outside the ministries, so that talented people from all over the country get a chance to go abroad in the pursuit of knowledge.

The president announced that his government has decided to proceed against all those individuals whose names have been mentioned in various white papers issued by the government.

After his address, the president invited questions and suggestions. Commenting on a suggestion, the president said a lot of subversion of large values had taken place in the past in the name of culture. He emphasized that our culture must be Islamic-oriented. He said Islam was not a mere religion but a total way of life which embraced every activity of a Muslim including the culture. They must therefore first concentrate on establishing an Islamic way of life throughout Pakistan. Later on they could, if so desired, give other dimensions to their cultural activities to accommodate regional [word indistinct].

'BENEFITS' of MARTIAL LAW CRACKDOWN REPORTED

BK240528 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] A mass impact is now visible all over the country following prompt measures by the martial law authorities to check malpractices in various spheres of life. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the immediate effect of the drive against profiteering and overcharging has been the availability of essential items of daily use at reasonable prices. Transport has also registered a marked improvement as a result of the checking on overloading and other irregularities. Summary trials and recovery of fines on the spot has had a salutary effect on the situation.

The drive against encroachments on roads and pavements has resulted in smooth flow of traffic. The business community and the citizens are extending complete cooperation to the martial law authorities in their drive to eradicate profiteering and other social evils.

In Lahore, 15 persons were hauled up for indulging in overcharging of essential articles. The martial law authorities suspended 10 ration depots in Faisalabad during surprise raids. These ration depot holders had given their vehicles on contract to other persons. Another ration depot was also suspended as its owner was found indulging in black-marketing of sugar.

AGHA SHAHI LEAVES NEW YORK AFTER ATTENDING UN SESSION

BK231624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, has left New York for Karachi after representing Pakistan at the UN General Assembly. He told ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN before his departure that Pakistan has played an important part in the General Assembly activities. He said Pakistan's withdrawal from CENTO and inclusion in the nonalined movement proves its independent foreign policy. He said that the Pakistani delegation participated fully in the UN General Assembly session. It will continue its efforts regarding important proposals on limitation of arms and setting up a new international economic order.

PDRY LEADER STOPS IN KARACHI ON WAY TO MOSCOW

BK240122 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The chairman of the Presidium of the People's Council of South Yemen, Mr 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, made a brief stop over at the Karachi airport this afternoon while on his way to Tashkent on the way to Moscow. He was received and seen off by the Sind governor, Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi.

SRI LANKA

AFP: SLFP COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATION CHARGE

BK221617 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 22 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Colombo 22 Oct (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka' Freedom Party (SLFP) today broke its silence on a government allegation that SLFP trade unionists had plotted to kill President J.R. Jayewardene.

The SLFP today issued a statement expressing "grave concern" at the government's allegation and "condemning" any attempt on the life of any politician.

The government said last Friday the police had uncovered a plot by SLFP trade unionists to insult or to assassinate the president by throwing hand-bombs at him when he visited his dental surgeon, who lives next to the SLFP trade union headquarters. The SLFP in a statement issued today said "we emphatically condemn any attempt by any person or persons to whatever political hue he or they belong to, on the life or limb of any politician high or low."

The statement signed by Ratnasiri Wickramanayake, general secretary of the SLFP, said it "values the cherished ideals of democracy and believes in the change of a government by ballot and not by bullet".

"Our party has never engaged in any political conspiracy" the SLFP statement said.

It said, "Although the sensational story screened by the government demands a comprehensive statement, we feel that this is not the opportune time for it."

"Whether the facts set out in the government communique are true or not will be revealed in due course" the SLFP said.

The SLFP also said it refrained from making a statement promptly as there is an investigation in progress.

The police which have taken five SLFP trade unionists into detention and questioned more than 100 persons said they expected to complete their preliminary investigations in a day or two.

The police also have been given a report by the government analyst on three hand-bombs found at the SLFP trade union headquarters last Friday.